FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 NOVEMBER 1984

Palestinian Affairs

17th PNC Session — Your meeting here today is evidence of the triumph of the Palestinian will, legitimacy, decision, and determination to adhere to a common objective, Jordan's King Husayn stated in his address to the opening of the 17th PNC session, broadcast on Amman radio. A natural starting point for future Palestinian action is emphasis on its special relationship with Jordan, he continued, and affirmed Jordan's readiness to present a joint initiative on regaining the occupied territories. However, he added, if the PLO believes it can proceed alone, "we will give you our backing and support." Under the joint option, he advocated adherence to UN Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for settlement, which "is not negotiable." There should be an international conference under UN supervision to decide how to achieve this principle of territory in exchange for peace, which the PLO would attend on an "equal basis," he asserted.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared in his address to the PNC session, also broadcast on Amman radio: "Our decision is to escalate the national Palestinian resistance with all civilian and military ways and means" to confront the "Zionist occupation." The Fes summit resolutions are the basis for all our moves, he announced, warning that no person or side should have any illusions about any homeland except Palestine. As for Egypt, 'Arafat asserted that the Jordanian concept about Egypt and relations with it is close to the Palestinian concept.

On the matter of a quorum, the PNC deputy speaker announced that 257 members were present, 7 more than needed, in another phase of the session broadcast by Amman radio.

Reacting to the session, PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum termed it "illegal" for failing to observe normal procedures on the attainment of a quorum, Damascus radio reported, and the radio charged in a commentary that the session revealed an 'Arafat-Husayn plan to negotiate with the United States and Israel.

DFLP-PFLP Joint Command — The PFLP was dismayed by the DFLP decision to freeze the two groups' joint military and political command, according to a PFLP statement issued in Damascus and cited by KUNA. There was to be a meeting to evaluate the joint command after the return of the PFLP and DFLP leaders from Moscow, the statement added.

Disturbances in Israel

At Bi'r Zayt University a student was killed and six students and an IDF officer were wounded on 21 November during a student demonstration in support of the Amman PNC session, Jerusalem radio disclosed. In a later development, during a disturbance in Ramallah in which IDF forces were stoned the forces wounded two rioters, one of whom later died, according to ITIM.

Lebanon

Al-Naqurah Talks — In the fourth round of the Lebanese-Israeli military talks, the head of the Lebanese delegation asked the Israeli side for a withdrawal timetable and clarification of the size of the withdrawing force and the course and area of the withdrawal, according to a Lebanese Government dispatch broadcast by Beirut radio. The statement charged that by backing off on previously agreed principles, the Israelis appear to want to hinder the talks, a charge which the Israeli delegation denied while maintaining that it holds the discussion of IDF withdrawal to be inseparable from security arrangements for northern Israel, IDF radio disclosed. The Israeli side presented detailed maps of the security arrangements it demands "down to the last soldier and roadblock," the radio added.

While Israel will not object to an incorporation of the Lebanese Army in UNIFIL in the area between the Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani Rivers, it rejected the Lebanese demand that the Army be allowed south of that area, asserting that it wants arrangements concluded in the northern area first, Jerusalem radio reported.

In a later statement reported by Jerusalem radio, the head of the Israeli delegation said that the talks will be in difficulty if the Lebanese do not accept Israel's demand for UN forces to take over the entire area now held by the IDF.

Meanwhile, at its weekly meeting the Lebanese Cabinet stressed the importance for Lebanon's position in the Al-Naqurah talks of the success of the Army's implementation of security measures which are to start on 24 November in Beirut and along the coastal road.

President's Independence Day Speech — It is time for the state to resume "all its role in all areas of the country," President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in a speech broadcast by Beirut radio, but it must return first to the south, where the help of the "sons of the mountain" is particularly needed for liberation. The Al-Naqurah talks show that Lebanon's salvation, based on the salvation of the south, is now possible, he added, and he urged that the Army and internal security forces be given a chance to impose national authority on all Lebanese territory.

Khaddam Visit — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam notified President al-Jumayyil that he will arrive in Lebanon on 24 November, according to a statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami on Beirut radio.

Previously, on 21 November, Khaddam met in Damascus with Lebanon's Walid Junblatt and others, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

Egyptian University Riot

About 1,000 Al-Azhar University students gathered to demonstrate their "resentment" at the death of a colleague who was struck by a police car, MENA reported, adding that police action caused slight injuries to 8 students, while 64 students were detained for trying to incite riots. However, an eyewitness and "an unofficial Egyptian source" cited by AFP claimed that at least 20 students were injured when police opened fire on the demonstrators.

Libya

Chad — Libyan helicopters fired on a Chadian Army patrol on 20 November, the Chad information minister claimed, AFP reported. Earlier, according to the agency, some 250 French troops stationed in the Central African Republic were put on alert. In France, a defense advisory group estimated that 3,000 Libyan troops remain in northern Chad, but a French Defense Ministry official dismissed the figures as "fantasy," AFP added.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki stated on 22 November that the postponement of the withdrawal of the "Libyan support elements" is due to technical reasons and not politics, AFP reported. France was informed of the postponement right from the beginning, he said, adding that the Aozou strip is part of Libya and was not discussed with the French side.

In a related development cited by the agency the French Defense Ministry, in denying that there were French military advisers in Chad, contradicted a Greek Government statement that Libyan and French military advisers had begun supervising the withdrawal of the remaining Libyan forces.

Al-Bakkush Affair — The four defendents in the case of the assassination attempt on former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush confessed to contacts with Libyan security authorities on a mission of carrying out terrorist operations in Cairo and elsewhere, MENA reported on 21 November.

Iran-PRC

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Tehran on a visit which, he said, is aimed at further expansion of the countries' friendly relations, IRNA reported.

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GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Foreign Ministers Conclude Talks in Kuwait

Security Recommendations Prepared

LD211114 Kuwait KUNA in English 0753 GMT 21 Nov 84

[By KUNA team]

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 21 (KUNA) — In their Tuesday meeting the GCC foreign ministers prepared specific recommendations on security and stability of the region which will be presented to next week's summit, a spokesman for Kuwait Foreign Ministry said. Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, director of the Foreign Minister's Office, did not give details as to the nature of those recommendations but apparently they are relating to the GCC defence strategy endorsed at the Saudi Arabian Abha resort last September.

At that meeting a joint defence and foreign ministers conference adopted a document on the GCC defence philosophy based on self-reliance and responsibility for the region's defence as well as the preservation of independence. At Abha, the foreign and decence ministers affirmed determination to defend the region against all forms of foreign intervention and expressed full support to joint coordination in military fields.

In his opening address Kuwait Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad warned against the likely consequences of the on-going Iraqi-Iranian war which threatened regional and international peace. He cited the tankers war and threats to close the international Gulf water way as examples of the dangers involved and briefed the session on Gulg and other efforts for mediation to end that blood and energy drain. Shaykh Sabah gave full details of the efforts exerted by GCC member states towards realizing that objectives.

On prevailing Arab developments, Al-Shahin said the Wednesday session will stress on that issue and added the Cooperation Council is deeply concerned with the causes of both Palestine and Lebanon. The GCC will continue to work towards ending internal Lebanese conflicts and would support the Palestinian struggle under leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he said. The weekly *AL-TALI'A* said in its Wednesday issue that there were four key areas in which the GCC states needed to bolster joint action.

Oil policy, for one, needed better coordination in practice between GCC states if situations like the recent OPEC market crisis were to be averted, the magazine said. The lack of "joint frameworks" in this respect had contributed to the current situation and enabled the West to launch an "offensive" in the oil markets, *AL-TALI'A* said.

As for economic policy, the magazine said that problems in implementing proposed strategies meant that "Gulf economies and plans move in isolation, if not in opposing directions, as is the case in some industrial sectors", and economic liaison needed to be put into practice.

A third area for further progress, according to *AL-TALI'A*, was the need to find "a joint basis for political life" involving wide popular participation in decision-making, and agreement on civil rights and parliamentary procedures. "Without this, the magazine commented, "cooperation will remain between individuals rather than between peoples".

AL-TALI'A also called for a more unified foreign policy, notably regarding prevention of American intervention in the Gulf. In particular, the weekly said, there was a need "to develop relations with friendly countries which support our causes, rights and independent policies, and to overcome the stage of one-sided relations with Western states which oppose our interests both verbally and in practice." These subjects meant that the upcoming summit faced "strategic issues" rather than mere policy details, *AL-TALI'A* commented.

In his address to the Tuesday opening session, Shaykh Sabah stressed that the Gulf Cooperation Council will continue to extend support to Lebanon and to the efforts of its government to move out the occupation forces as well as plans to cement national unity in that Arab state within the framework of Arab solidarity. That support, Shaykh Sabah told other GCC ministers, emanates from the GCC concern with all causes of the Arab nation and the will to serve higher Arab interests.

The amendment of the Arab League Charter which was tackled by the legal committee was presented to the 12th Arab summit of Fes in September 1982 and at other League levels at later dates. Some Arab states are arguing that absolute majority should rule over the League's decisions instead of the current practice of consensus.

Statement on Preparatory Talks

LD212304 Kuwait KUNA in English 2031 GMT 21 Nov 84

[By KUNA team]

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 21 (KUNA) — The GCC's ministerial council Wednesday night wound up two days of preparatory talks for next Tuesday's Gulf summit at the Hyatt Regency conference center.

Kuwait's Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, who chaired the meeting, announced after the closing session that ministers had reviewed the overall situation in the Arab world and region, including the Iraq-Iran war, the question of Palestine, conditions in the Arab world and developments in Lebanon.The council also discussed different aspects of military cooperation between the GCC'S six member states and ministers heard a report on the subject, Shaykh Sabah said. They reviewed with interest the GCC's s/rategy for development and integration, he said. The full text of Shaykh Sabah's statement follows:

Meetings of the GCC's ministerial council in preparation for the fifth GCC summit [words indistinct] ministers discussed items on the agenda in a friendly spirit which was characterized by completefrankness and a desire to deal with all issues reflecting the importance of their highnesses and majesties' fifth session.

As you know, ministers heard the comprehensive report of his excellency the GCC secretary-general, which covered the functions and efforts of the secretariat since the convening of the fourth ministerial council. It was decided to reappoint the assistant secretaries for economic and political affairs.

Our meeting reviewed the general situation in the Gulf and Arab regions, including fraternal Iraq and neighboring Iran. We also studied the (?Arab) situation in its various aspects and its pivotal cause, the question of Palestine, including the critical and sensitive circumstances through which it is passing which demands from us the utmost concern, alertness and responsibility to safeguard this [words indistinct] as a basic axis for joint Arab action.

Also discussed are the complications surrounding conditions in fraternal Lebanon as a result of the continuing Israeli occupation of south Lebanon. Our council adopted the necessary recommendations in this regard to be forwarded to the Supreme Council's forthcoming meeting.

The council also studied the various aspects of cooperation in military fields, and heard a report on this issue. The council also reviewed with interest the strategy for development and integration of the GCC's member states, and (?discussed) developments concerning the [word indistinct] with the European community.

We reviewed the resolutions of the various committees on unifying charges for services. Ministers (?expressed) great interest in topics related to giving [words indistinct] priority in government projects [word indistinct] as steps to implement the joint economic accord and the issue of real-estate ownership. [passage indistinct] of ensuring the basic interests of Gulf individuals and (?citizens) to the greatest extent. As for financial issues, the council approved the General Secretariat's (?administrative report) in line with its responsibilities.

Specific recommendations were forwarded to the Supreme Council in the political, military and economic fields with a view to achieving the GCC's aims and safeguarding stability of its member-states.

A spirit of friendship, seriousness and objectivity prevailed in the conference's discussions of the above topics. It is our pleasure that Kuwait's amir, [words indistinct] the honor of hosting our leaders' supreme council. We will take [words indistinct] to make the conference as successful as possible [words indistinct] the good of the region and our Arab nation.

We pray that God Almighty enable our leaders at their forthcoming conference to fulfil the hopes placed in them.

Agreement on Military Command

GF230854 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, citing reliable sources, today reports that the GCC ministerial council has prepared a comprehensive file on the Gulf countries' Arab and international relations and economic affairs. The file deals with oil and envisages full cooperation and agreement on oil prices and production. The sources say that the ministers have agreed in principle to set up a unified military command on the basis of the Abha conference that was held in Saudi Arabia, and that this matter will be referred to the GCC summit which will be held on 27 November. The sources also say that the GCC ministerial council made a comprehensive appraisal of relations between the Gulf countries and Europe and recommended that the European countries should play a more positive role on the Palestinian question. It was also suggested that following the U.S. presidential election the United States should [words indistinct] the Palestinian question.

GCC-EEC Plan To End Gulf War

GF221144 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (WAKH) — Press news in Kuwait reported today that the GCC members have reached a final agreement with the EEC countries to present a joint European-Gulf initiative aimed at ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN* newspaper which reported the news, quoted sources described as reliable as saying that the end of the war will be in stages along with preventing the two superpowers from intervening in the region. The paper reported the acceptance by Iraq and Iran of this initiative, which will begin by neutralizing the ports of the two countries and the passages in the Gulf and the ending of the strikes against tankers and removing the siege from Khark and Basra Islands. *AL-WATAN* said that the move of the EEC countries will come after the GCC summit, during the month of December or after Christmas.

The paper stated that an EEC delegation will visit Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia at the beginning of next week to propose the plan in detail, noting that the GCC and EEC countries have agreed to impose sanctions on the side that violates the agreement, if a declaration on accepting the initiative is made. According to the paper the sanctions will be imposed if arms are exported to the two countries, allowing black market dealers from making any deal, and if purchase of oil from Baghdad and Tehran continues.

Oman Denies Closing Facilities to U.S.

GF221546 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (QNA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has denied reports that the GCC ministerial council discussed in its meetings, which concluded in Kuwait yesterday, a joint Gulf-European plan to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that this issue was left for the Supreme Council to discuss in its meetings which will begin next Tuesday.

In a statement made to journalists today, he denied reports claiming that the GCC countries proposed offering $1 billion to Oman in return for not providing military facilities to the United States. He termed these news items as mere illusions. He said: The international relations of the Sultanate of Oman are not subject to bargaining.

Answering a question on the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, he said that the policy of his

country in this respect is designed to expand the scope of relations with friendly countries. He added: If our relations with the Soviet Union reach a stage where it is possible to establish relations with the latter, then this will take place.

Further Omani Official's Remarks
LD221821 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1233 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (KUNA)— The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, Yusuf al-'Alawi, has denied that the GCC ministerial council, meeting in Kuwait, discussed a Gulf-European plan for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. In a statement to the press, he said this matter was left for the Supreme Council to discuss during its meeting on Tuesday next [27 November].

Replying to a KUNA question about the progress made with regard to the implementation of the Gulf security agreement, Al-'Alawi said that the agreement is still passing through the consultation stage. He expressed his hope, however, that the current consultations will be crowned next year by a meeting of the ministers of the interior who will receive it in its final form for submission to the next summit conference.

Replying to another question about the progress of military cooperation and intentions to set up a unified Gulf military command, he replied that all aspects of military cooperation are still under consultation among the member countries. He said there are numerous views on the form, place and commitments of such a command. Naturally, we will take into consideration similar organizations in the Arab world such as the Joint Arab Command and the Arab Joint Defense Agreement, and in the international field such as NATO, the Allied Command and the Warsaw Pact. We will study the experiences of these organizations to find out if this step would benefit Gulf countries, and whether the current conditions demand the creation of such a command.

Asked about the relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the USSR and whether there is any intention to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow, either by Oman or the Gulf countries, Al-'Alawi replied: "I can only speak for Oman. The policy of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is to work to widen the circle of friendly countries and to narrow the circle of countries with whom we have no relations. If relations between us and the USSR develop to the extent which makes it possible for us to have diplomatic relations with the USSR, then we will."

Al-Subhi on Military Issues, Gulf War
LD221839 Kuwait KUNA in English 1403 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 22 (KUNA) — The GCC is extending unconditional support to its members Oman and Bahrain, Assistant GCC Secretary General for Political Affairs Ibrahim al-Subhi said Thursday.

In an interview with (KUNA) the GCC official was denying reports alleging that the GCC had offered some one billion dollars to Oman if that GCC member refrains from giving military facilities and bases to the U.S. on its soil. Al-Subhi added that the GCC, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain, is concerned with the security and stability of the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula, in reference to the Yemen Arab Republic and the Democratic Yemen which are not council member states. Speaking about the GCC foreign ministers' preparatory meetings, which ended last night, Al-Subhi said the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the ministerial meetings were in line with the ambitions of the member states. He did not elaborate.

As for the diplomatic relations between the GCC states and the socialist bloc countries, the GCC official said "this is an issue that is relating to the national sovereignty of each country."

Al-Subhi affirmed in the interview that there are no internal dangers threatening "the march of the GCC," adding that the council is progressing naturally toward the planned objectives.

Answering a question on whether the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold was discussed by the GCC ministerial council Al-Subhi said the GCC believes that the Arab League and Arab summit conferences are the legal and natural bodies for dealing with that issue.

In reply to a question on the possibility of a fresh Gulf mediation toward bringing the Iraq-Iran war to an end, Al-Subhi said the initiative of the GCC in the form of sending a delegation to both Tehran and Baghdad could be resumed "on condition new developments take place to encourage the mediation." He said however, that contacts are under way to decide if there is any thing new that encourages resuming the initiative and how such a bid can take place through contacts with the parties concerned, or through international organizations such as the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement or the Islamic Conference Organization. The results of those contacts are to be discussed by the summit, Al-Subhi said.

Answering a question on the efforts of the GCC to normalize relations between Oman and the Democratic Yemen, Al-Subhi said all steps which had been agreed on by the two countries were implemented. He added that the normalization of relations had been achieved and "an atmosphere of mutual confidence prevailed as direct contacts and meetings between officials from the two countries take place from time to time." He said, however, that the border issue between Oman and Democratic Yemen is still waiting to be resolved.

The Peninsula Shield Force is the new name of the Gulf rapid deployment force which has been formed to protect the safety, (?unity and inviolability) of the GCC states, Al-Subhi said. On the security cooperation among the GCC countries, Al-Subhi said this already established cooperation is strong and is above all agreements.

In reply to a question on the PNC, which is due to convene today in Amman, the GCC official expressed hope that this Palestinian parliament would succeed in resolving Palestinian differences and help preserve the Palestinian unity of ranks.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

GF220558 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Manama, 21 Nov (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and the accompanying delegation returned to Manama from Kuwait tonight after participating in the GCC ministerial meeting, which concluded its work there earlier tonight. Upon his arrival Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah stated that the GCC ministerial meeting discussed the agenda issues of the fifth summit, which will begin its work in Kuwait next Tuesday.

He affirmed that the results of the summit meeting will have a positive effect on the council countries and will strengthen the ties between the citizens of these countries. He said: "The most important issues that the GCC leaders will discuss are the economic, security, and defense questions." He expressed hope that this conference will be similar to previous ones and that "the spirit of positive work will prevail in it."

He noted that the upcoming GCC conference summit will discuss new issues that have not been discussed before by the GCC leaders in previous conferences and that "there is a new concept that represents the upcoming stage." He said that the GCC leaders will discuss various Gulf and Arab political issues, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war, in order to form a clear work concept in the coming stage to end this war.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah lauded the efforts, preparations, and arrangements made by Kuwait for the success of this conference.

Amir Receives Message From Lebanese President

GF230912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Manama, 23 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received a written message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on current developments in Lebanon and the Lebanese Government's views on what is happening in Lebanon and in the Arab area in general.

The message was conveyed by Elie Salim, former Lebanese foreign minister who is visiting Bahrain, when the amir of Bahrain received him today. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the interior minister; 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru, the education minister; and Brigadier General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, attended the meeting.

In a statement after the meeting Salim said that he briefed the amir of Bahrain on the situation in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government's efforts to restore security and stability to Lebanon, and developments in the Middle East situation. The amir of Bahrain assured Elie Salim of Bahrain's support for Lebanon in its efforts to bring about a peace that serves the interests of the Lebanese people.

Salim arrived in Manama on 22 November on a visit to Bahrain that is scheduled to last several days.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From GCC Meetings

GF221948 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Muscat, 22 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat today from Kuwait after leading the Omani delegation to the 13th ministerial council of the GCC foreign ministers which concluded its meetings yesterday in preparation for the fifth GCC summit. Upon arrival he made a statement in which he said that the GCC ministerial council discussed the agenda of the upcoming summit. He added that the agenda includes a working paper on the defense issue and other recommendations in the economic field in addition to a report prepared by the ministers pertaining to the political situation in the region and in the Arab world.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Responsible Source' Outlines Stand on PNC

LD221359 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In reply to questions by an SPA correspondent regarding the Kingdom's position with regard to the PLO in light of the PNC meeting scheduled for this evening in the Jordanian capital, a responsible source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stated:

It is well known to all Palestinian leaders and to all fraternal Palestinian people that the declared and generally recognized position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since the time of King 'Abd al-'Aziz is based on absolute support for the PLO in view of itsbeing the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and in its capacity as the principal basis for Palestinian decisionmaking. All we hope and wish for is for God to unite the ranks of this struggling people in a single framework and voice, and to unite their ranks along the correct path leading to the regaining of their rights, liberating their land, and their return to their homes and properties, and possessing their right of self-determination.

In reply to another question on Saudi Arabia's representation in the PNC meeting, the source said: Instructions have been issued to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the brotherly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to lead the delegation of the Kingdom, which has been pleased by the arrival of many delegations from various parts of the world to attend this meeting. I hope that this attendance will be coupled with the support of the world countries for the Palestinian people and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories. I also hope that the expected Palestinian success will be a step toward overall Arab unity.

Foreign Minister Urges End to Gulf War
LD212222 Kuwait KUNA in English 1847 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 21 (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal appealed to Iraq and Iran to seek a peaceful end to the four year old conflict between the two coutnries.

In an interview with Kuwait television, the Saudi minister remarked that it was an unfortunate fact that successive GCC summits have had to deal with the war as one of their main agenda items. But the GCC alone, despite its unstinting efforts, could not halt the war without the cooperation of the two adversaries, he said. But he added there was a "positive angle to the pessimistic outlook," namely in Iraq's responsiveness to all efforts exerted "to find ways of ending the conflict while safeguarding the interests of both countries."

The Saudi minister appealed to Iran "to allow its neighbors and sister-states in the Gulf to contribute to finding a solution to this [words indistinct], which whatever its cause has surpassed in its consequences any circumstances which might have started it."

Prince Sa'ud also stressed the importance of Arab solidarity, which he described as being in a "regrettable state" at present, in facing regional chellenges. Prince Sa'ud said that while differences between Arab states often posed considerable difficulties, he believed that there were no basic [words indistinct] between Arab peoples and called on states to seek to overcome outstanding problems.

He said the preparatory meeting of the GCC ministerial council which winds up Wednesday evening had been effective in preparing the ground for next week's summit of GCC heads of state. The GCC was progressing well with the basic framework of its development and the stage of implementation of joint plans was now at hand, he said, thanking H.H. the amir for Kuwait's hospitality in hosting the session.

Cooperation Accord With Taiwan Signed in Riyadh
LD212358 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Riyadh, Nov 21, SPA — The joint Sino-Saudi Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded its eighth session here tonight by signing a final report on cooperation between the two countries. The commission was chaired by Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and Hsu Li-te, the economy minister of the Republic of China.

For his part, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl said the outcome of the commission's meeting was good and useful for the two sides. He added that HM King Fahd expressed appreciation for the existing cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China and praised Chinese experts' efforts in various sectors in the Kingdom during the reception of the ROC minister and his accompanying delegation by the Saudi monarch. The two sides have also agreed on the continuation of cooperation in the fields of science, technology, trade, industry, agriculture and health.

The discussions between the two sides dealt with a number of issues which concern them, such as production of proteins from hydro-carbons, checking of sand movements, fish-breeding in sweet water, development of Arabic language computers, the usage of solar energy and ways of discovering and measuring earthquakes.

For his part, the ROC side has agreed to provide the Kingdom of its needs of technical expertise in the fields of communications, agriculture and medical care. [sentence as received]

While reviewing trade and industry, the two sides have noted with satisfaction the development of commercial relations and the expansion in volume of trade exchanges between them, which is expected to achieve new levels of growth in view of the expected increase in the Kingdom's exports to ROC after the completion of the currently under construction Saudi petrochemical projects. In this connection, the Saudi side has expressed its readiness to supply ROC with all its needs of ammonia and in return asked the ROC side to increase the sale of Saudi fertilisers in ROC. The two sides have also agreed to establish more industrial areas and industrial towns in the Kingdom. They agreed to establish a body for checking ROC's exports and commodities to the Kingdom before their shipment to Saudi markets in order to curb trade mark fraud.

The two sides have approved the exchange of visits of officials, technicians, students, teachers and businessmen and to hold trade and industrial exhibitions in the two countries. In this regard the first ROC exhibition is due to be held in Jeddah and Riyadh in April next year.

In the field of agriculture, the two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation they had made in this respect. The two countries have carried out about 80 agricultural researches on all crops cultivated in the Kingdom and they have agreed to set up a seed improvement farm in the Kingdom and ROC agreed to provide the Kingdom with its need of experts. [sentence as received] The Saudi side has expressed its wish to have Chinese fish experts and it suggested the establishment of a joint fish project and the ROC side agreed to cooperate in this field.

The ROC minister has expressed his full satisfaction for the existing relations between the two countries and the outcome of the meetings of the joint commission which had been successful. In a statement to SPA, Hsu said ROC-Saudi relations were established on firm principles and hailed the Kingdom's international stand. He hailed the Kingdom's accomplishments in the development sector and said the Kingdom had set the example for the developing states. He expressed thanks for the good hospitality and the warm welcome accorded to him and ROC delegation.

Interrogation in Al-Bakkush Case Resumed

NC211231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Prosecution under the supervision of Counselor Raja'i al-'Arabi, the Supreme State Security Prosecution attorney general, resumed today the interrogation of the four defendants in the case of the assassination attempt on the life of former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. The State Security Prosecution accused the four defendants of correspondence [al-takhabur], international bribery, and a criminal conspiracy to murder.

It has been learned that the defendants confessed during the interrogations that they had contacts with the Libyan security authorities so that they could be given the task of carrying out terrorist operations in Cairo and elsewhere.

Further Coverage on Visit of Japan's Abe

Mubarak Receives Abe

NC210943 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the delegation accompanying him at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Japanese Ambassador to Cairo (Yoshiya Katoh) attended the meeting.

Abe Statement on Talks

NC211254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — In a statement to journalists following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that Japan is strongly opposed to international terrorism and that this is a basic stand in Japan's foreign policy — to conduct peaceful diplomacy. He said that he means that all disputes should be resolved peacefully, adding that this has always been Japan's basic policy vis-a-vis world conflicts. He affirmed that international terrorism poses a grave threat to world peace and stability and that world countries should cooperate to confront it.

Abe said that President Mubarak briefed him on the actions that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was preparing and the various assassination attempts that have been recently uncovered. He added: The briefing was extremely exciting and received my deep interest, and to me was like watching a James Bond film.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Abe said that the Japanese Government will spare no effort to end this war and that it has exerted utmost diplomatic efforts to prevent this war from expanding outside the region. He said: We have good relations with both countries. I pointed out to President Mubarak that the Japanese Government will continue its diplomatic efforts in this respect.

He said that President Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with and appreciation of the Japanese policy. The Japanese foreign minister said: I was pleased to meet with President Mubarak. It is my second meeting with him since we had met before during his excellency's visit to Japan last year.

Shintaro Abe said: During the meeting, we discussed bilateral and international relations, the situation in Africa and in particular the questions of drought and famine in that part of the world.

Abe added: During the meeting we agreed to expand the scope of cooperation between Egypt and Japan to include a number of African countries. He pointed out that Egyptian-Japanese relations have developed in a stable and satisfactory manner and that President Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with that good development; and that Japan will work to bolster these good and stable relations.

Abe said that during the meeting, President Mubarak explained his view of the situation in the Middle East, on the Palestinian issue, and on the Israeli stance. He added: I expressed to the president on behalf of the Japanese Government our complete satisfaction with the decision to resume the diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan.

He said that at the end of the meeting President Mubarak expressed his good wishes to the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Al-Mahjub on Mubarak Meeting With FRG Delegation

NC211335 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) -- During his meeting with the FRG parliamentary delegation, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak warned of the current international terrorism phenomenon, describing it as "a serious phenomenon." The president called on the world countries to cooperate in confronting this terrorism. His excellency said that if Egypt does not confront terrorism with terrorism, it is because it is not its policy to do so, but that it will not hesitate 1 minute, as a state, to take the necessary measures to protect its security.

This was stated by People's Assembly Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub after the meeting. He said that the FRG parliamentary delegation thanked President Mubarak for Egypt's warning to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of possible attempts on his life. Al-Mahjub said that President Mubarak affirmed that the information disseminated was information given by the suicide group in its confessions.

Al-Mahjub said that during the meeting they also discussed the Palestinian issue in view of the fact that the PNC will be meeting in Amman tomorrow. He said that President Mubarak wished success to the PNC and affirmed the importance of unifying the Palestinians as a first step to solving the issue [words indistinct] the step of agreeing with King Husayn so as to reactivate the issue.

Al-Mahjub said that President Mubarak emphasized the need to safeguard Palestinian decisionmaking so as to keep it subject to Palestinian will only. He also emphasized the need to reactivate the various initiatives describing them as an automobile without an engine. President Mubarak also stressed that unifying the

Palestinians and agreeing with King Husayn will reactivate the Palestinian issue and move it toward a solution.

Al-Mahjub said that President Mubarak stressed that Egypt will spare no effort, as always, to support the Palestinian issue and work at solving it; and that Egypt does not need to declare that it is very eager for a just solution on the establishment of peace in the Middle East, and on the restoration of the Palestinian rights, particularly the right of self-determination.

On Egyptian-German relations, Al-Mahjub said that President Mubarak affirmed that these relations are proceeding well. Moreover, the FRG delegation members emphasized that the president's recent visit to Germany bolstered these relations, and they affirmed their eagerness on the further strengthening of these relations in the interest of the two peoples.

On the nuclear stations which Egypt is ordering from West Germany, President Mubarak affirmed that the topic will be under study to find out the degree of usefulness of such projects and that when the studies are completed Egypt will make its decision in this regard.

Meanwhile FRG delegation leader Roswitha Wisniewski said: We held a long meeting with President Mubarak during which he briefed us on the current situation in the Middle East. We also spoke with his excellency about the terrorist attempts to kill Chancellor Kohl; we thanked President Mubarak for the warning.

Mrs Wisniewski added: We are therefore extremely lucky that we have been warned of the danger that comes from Al-Qadhdhafi.

She added: The meeting with President Mubarak also dealt with the PNC meeting in Amman. We also spoke about German-Egyptian relations, which are very good. True friendship links us with Egypt and we are working to enhance this friendship continuously and I believe that this will be achieved.

She added: I believe that exchanging visits between Egypt and the FRG will be the best way to bolster relations between the two peoples. We shall work to bolster relations between the Egyptian and German universities, and we shall also work to establish a toy factory in Egypt.

On Egyptian foreign policy and the German delegation's view on it, Mrs Wisniewski said: "We tell the Arabs who visit Bonn, and especially the Syrians, that Egypt and the Egyptians are advocates of peace in the Middle East."

France's Chirac Departs Cairo After 3-Day Visit

NC221244 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac left Cairo for home this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

During the visit, Chirac signed a brotherly agreement between Cairo and Paris aimed at enhancing cooperation between them in the technical, cultural, youth, and social fields. Chirac was seen off at the airport by Cairo Mayor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

Butrus Ghali Comments on Upcoming PNC Meeting

NC211926 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement to our radio correspondent in which he commented on tomorrow's PNC meeting. He said that the convocation of the PNC is a very important event and that it can be a turning point in terms of Middle East peace, Arab solidarity, and united Arab action to restore Palestinian rights.

Dr Ghali emphasized that Egypt has not interfered, and will not interfere, in Palestinian affairs and inter-Palestinian strife. We merely support the Palestinian cause, Ghali said, adding: We support the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership, the PLO.

The minister of state expressed the hope that the Palestinian meeting would succeed and that the Palestinians would manage to take the initiative and enunciate their position forecefully, to maintain independent Palestinian decisionmaking. The Palestinians should overcome their differences and mobilize their potential to serve the noble cause of restoring their rights — the right of the Palestinian people to live in peace, within secure and recognized borders.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Interviews Ghali

NC221132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has emphasized the importance of the current PNC session which opens in the Jordanian capital today. He also expressed support for the Palestinian struggle under the leadership of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

In an interview with the *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* newspaper to be published today, Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the next step will be reaching an agreement between Jordan's King Husayn and 'Arafat. He said that if the two sides agree, then the second step will enable us to move with the United States to confront the deadlock threatening the issue.

Dr Ghali explained that the question today is to get the Palestinian issue out of the deadlock impeding efforts to attain the Palestinian people's rights and reach a comprehensive solution. He said: What is important is to again highlight the Palestinian issue after it had been overshadowed by the Lebanese crisis, the Gulf war, East-West relations, and the Central American issue.

Dr Ghali emphasized the fact that the real interest in the issue lies with the Palestinians who must act so as to prompt other countries to make moves. He emphasized that Egypt's attitude toward Israel has not changed. He said we are still urging Israel to take measures and make arrangements for building confidence in the occupied territories; foremost of these should be halting the building of settlements, releasing all political prisoners and

granting them the freedom to move about and hold meetings; and reinstating the dismissed mayors.

Dr Ghali added: There is continuity in Egyptian policy in this regard. He affirmed that in the absence of any change in the political and economic conditions of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, it would be difficult to make any progress in the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

To a question on a possible new European initiative, Ghali said: When we ask Europe to make a move, this means that it should interact with the United States, because the issue requires joint efforts including those of Jordan, the Palestinians, the United Nations, and the Soviet Union.

Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the Israeli Labor Party trend, led by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, will prevail over the Shamir-Sharon trend, and that Israel will implement what Peres had been promising both publicly and privately.

Speaking about the results of the recent Addis Ababa summit conference, Ghali said: According to the OAU bylaws, Morocco will not be leaving it before an entire year has elapsed. Egypt hopes that this question will be solved before then. Morocco is still an OAU member and it is possible to iron out the differences.

On Egypt's stance on the so-called Saharan Republic, Dr Ghali said: Our stance has not changed — we will not recognize it and we will not withdraw from the OAU because it has been accepted by it.

Ghali on Exploitation of Nile Water

NC211509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with (Professor Watsha), the executive secretary of the organization for the development of the basin of the Kagera River, which is one of the tributaries to the Nile River. (Watsha) is currently on an official visit to Egypt. During the meeting they discussed ways to bolster cooperation among Nile River littoral states with a view to achieving the ideal exploitation of the river water and to increase the irrigation and agricultural projects in the states through which the Nile flows.

During the meeting Dr Ghali expressed Egypt's desire to strengthen cooperation between it and the other Nile River littoral states, especially in view of the fact that the drought sweeping the African Continent requires giving attention to agriculture and the sound distribution and good exploitation of water.

Police Detain 64 Students at Al-Azhar University

NC222045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov (MENA) — About 1,000 Al-Azhar University students assembled today on the university campus, in the city of Nasr, to express their resentment at the death of a colleague from the commerce college at the university. The student died yesterday when a police car hit him while he was crossing the street to the college. Afterward, students went to the main street leading to the university and tried to attack passing cars and obstruct traffic. Despite attempts by university officials and police to calm them and to dissuade them from such action — particularly after the car involved in the accident was impounded and its driver remanded for prosecution after being interrogated this morning — the students disobeyed the officials.

Thus, the number of students gathering increased as others joined them and spread in groups through the streets around the university, again trying to obstruct traffic. As the students insisted on their position, refusing to go back to their colleges and throwing rocks at the police, the police were forced to use tear gas to disperse them. Eight students and three policemen were slightly injured and received aid.

The police detained 64 students who tried to incite riots, obstruct traffic, and attack the police; they have been referred to prosecution for interrogation. The situation has been contained and the students have returned to their colleges. They submitted demands for the provision of suitable transportation and for rules to ensure safe crossing of the streets near their colleges, which are now being studied.

Air Force Attacks Iranians in Central Sector

JN211737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,657 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The strength, determination, and ability of the proud Iraqis are daily increasing. They are resolved to defeat the rapacious, ignorant Iranian rulers, expressing their genuine affiliation to their soil and nation while standing behind their triumphant leader Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn. They aim to dissipate the evil greed and vicious intentions of the Iranian regime of charlatanism and its allies such as the Zionists and those who claim to be Arabs. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. For the second day, our brave Air Force has continued to chase the Khomeyniite remants and inflict the gravest losses on enemy equipment and supplies. Our pilots carried out 49 combat missions against enemy units in the central sector, inflicting immense losses. Our planes returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. A group of our heroic fighters carried out a successful, daring raid against an enemy personnel assembly position and a number of enemy forward positions in the northern sector. Our fighters stormed enemy positions, dealing them destructive blows with launchers and other weapons. They inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy, destroyed 8 infantry positions, and caused other losses in equipment and supplies. Our men returned safely and triumphantly to their base.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the central sector scoring effective hits, inflicting losses in men and equipment, and creating fires and explosions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units engaged enemy positions and a group of its personnel. Three enemy men were killed and one infantry position was destroyed.

4. Our artillery dealt concentrated blows to enemy concentrations and a number of its forward positions east of Basra killing four and wounding others.

5. One machine gun emplacement and another emplacement for a 106-mm gun were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 November 1984

Helicopters Destroy 2 Boats

JN221931 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,658 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to protect Iraq's territory and the people's dignity from the conspiracy of the coveters and the suspect, our brave Armed Forces continue their valiant operations against the forces of the rancorous enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A squadron of our helicopters carried out a daring raid on two enemy boats at 1410 today in the Maysan operational sector. The two boats were armed with one medium caliber machine gun and a group of enemy personnel. Our brave pilots destroyed the two boats and killed their occupants. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

In another area in the same sector, one of our forward units destroyed with various weapons one enemy observation post and one heavy machine gun.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units shelled a group of enemy soldiers and a number of weapon emplacements and observation posts in the east of Basra operational sector killing two, wounding others, and destroying the enemy's observation post. In another area in the same sector, one of our combat patrols was able to capture a serviceable, enemy 82-mm mortar, light arms, and various equipments from no-man's-land and move them to the rear.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the central sector, destroying one 60-mm mortar, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post. Explosions were heard and fires were seen in a number of enemy positions.

4. One water truck was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. The criminals ruling in Iran shelled a civilian area in the Basra Governorate with heavy artillery yesterday, wounding two children and demolishing one house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 November 1984

President Cables Al-Jumayyil on National Day

JN220821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the anniversary of Lebanon's independence day. Saddam Husayn sent the following cable of congratulations on this occasion:

On the anniversary of Lebanon's independence day, it gives me pleasure to extend in my name and on behalf of Iraq sincerest congratulations.

I also express my hope that we will see the day when peace will prevail in fraternal Lebanon without any foreign interference and when Lebanon will be completely liberated from occupation. At the same time, we stress Iraq's complete readiness to support Lebanon's independence, freedom, and role in joint Arab action. Please accept our sincerest greetings.

Reportage on Visit by UK's Richard Luce

Confers With Ramadan

JN211351 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1322 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today met with Richard Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who is currently heading a delegation on a visit to Iraq. They reviewed Iraqi-British relations and the scope of their developments in the two countries' joint interests.

Meets With Information Minister

JN211627 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) — Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim met with Richard Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and his delegation in Baghdad today. They reviewed bilateral relations and the two countries' cooperation in the fields of culture and information and ways to promote this cooperation.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN221021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Richard Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, here today. Discussion dealt with all areas of bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq and the threats it poses to security in the region and the world.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, President Saddam Husayn's secretary, and the British ambassador in Baghdad.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN231050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) — Richard Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that during their meeting President Saddam Husayn and he reviewed bilateral relations and the Arab and international situations.

The British minister added that his talks with Iraqi officials asserted the two sides' agreement on the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published here today, Luce pointed out that his country has not sold any arms that could have an effect on expanding the war between Iraq and Iran or on prolonging it.

The British minister concluded a 3-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad yesterday.

President al-Jumayyil Delivers Independence Day Speech
NC220900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0712 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Speech delivered by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in Al-Yarzi on the 41st anniversary of Lebanon's independence — live]

[Text] Lebanese. The independence anniversary comes this year while we are on the threshold of a new independence for a country whose sons have sanctified the meaning of independence and have thus risen to the level of martyrdom. We are on the threshold of a phase which — if we go through it united — could mark the outbreak of a bright dawn after a long night. From my position, I glimpse the first tidings of a bright future whose advent I never doubted, but the timing of which was not clear. Perhaps, the time has come for it to materialize. There is more than one sign on the horizon that indicates this.

Independence day is not only a national occasion we should celebrate, but it is also one of the stages in our history and, indeed, it marks a fateful crossroads. From this crossroads, I come to talk to you about the wishes and the hopes that depend on the courageous and responsible steps we take with resolve and faith. Forces have been tugging at our country. I now see them easing this tugging and becoming moderate. The strife among them is also becoming moderate and less feverish. I also gladly see that the Lebanese themselves have become moderate and have reverted to their genuineness and faith in a common fate.

It is certain that none of the attempts to dispose of Lebanon have succeeded, and Lebanon has continued to seek the consolidation of a harmonious society that is indivisible and does not abandon itself and its existence despite persistent attempts to tear it up and fragment its people and territory.

In the past 10 years, this homeland was subjected to various tests and experiments, but it did not respond to any test or experiment. This is the most eloquent testimony to the genuineness of its existence. It is an historic country and not a superfluous figure [raqm] that can be deleted or replaced by another figure.

Lebanon is a fact of life in this area, a fact that cannot be abolished, distorted, or changed, no matter what. The Lebanese people are a united people despite their diversity. Diversity enriches, rather than negates unity. Whereas it is true that Lebanon is helpless and robbed of its willpower and sovereignty, it is also true that there is unanimity that it is impossible to partition it or divide its people and land. Accordingly, it is impossible to liquidate Lebanon without exposing the area to disturbances and turbulent wars and without exposing world peace to danger.

Because Lebanon is like this, there is now a consensus on the need to set it free after being like a prisoner through all this period. The necessity for Lebanon's existence is an inevitable regional and international reality confirmed by the historic events which led to its establishment and consolidation as an eternal, sovereign, free, and independent homeland. Lebanon is a political and humanitarian necessity for its people, for the Arab world, and for the world. So let this be clear for us and for those searching for solutions for the area's problems at the expense of Lebanon's interest. Lebanon is a model of a solution, not a laboratory for experiments and solutions. The fault is not in Lebanon but in the way others deal with it and with its existence.

The bitter experiments to which Lebanon has been subjected undoubtedly were destructive, but on the other hand they look as if they were necessary for us and for the others so that we could get to know the depth of Lebanon's truth in all its dimensions — spiritual, cultural, political, and social. Some of those who cast doubt have imagined that Lebanon is a transient homeland which has existed by coincidence or that it is an experiment that can abandoned at any time. The game has reached a point whereby some Lebanese have started to doubt whether their homeland is qualified to exist.

To tell the truth, Lebanon's long ordeal led them more than once to look for alternatives. However, each time it was proven that these alternatives were illusions and recipes for disasters much worse than our present disaster. There is nothing better than the united Lebanon which our ancestors found and created following oppression and hardship. Lebanon is the juice of a human experiment which has faced all tests.

Lebanese, be confident that the defect is not in this unique model homeland, and not in its geography or border, nor in its demographic structure; the defect is in our dealing with it. Let us say it with all frankness. We did not know how to safeguard the homeland with effective, national institutions. We did not know how to assume our national responsibilities and make our allegiance to Lebanon stronger than the allegiance to our community, party, and sect. Likewise, we did not know how to curb the individual extremist chaos and increasing selfishness. We did not know how to eliminate economic and social differences to arrive at real equality among the various areas and their citizens. We did not know how to fortify the state against the security and military challenges at home and abroad. Let us have enough courage to ask ourselves to account for our shortcomings and our achievements. Let us deal with the problems which, no matter how great they are, will not be stronger than the will of a people determined to stand fast, to survive, and to triumph. We affirm that every defect in the institutions must be rectified now, not tomorrow, under the present government. Such shortcomings must be rectified in full. We must even seek what is more correct and more just, and we must seek equality.

We have the opportunity to make our institutions more compatible with our social and national reality. The ordeal has caused several changes and the fears have increased and become pervasive among all the Lebanese without exception. Why then defer this? Let us unitedly seek the drawing up of a new charter that will be at the level of the aspirations of our people and of the coming generations. This charter will be embodied in a constitution, laws, and code leading to the elimination of the problem of fear and to relaxing the intensity of political competition.

The political reform will remain incomplete and temporary unless it deals with this in depth. It should also include economic and social affairs and provide equal opportunities in all fields. What is important now is that we should take advantage of the opportunity before us to restore our national sovereignty, and

thus revive the state's role. It is time that we should enable the state to resume all its roles in all areasof the country — to Beirut and the mountain, to the south, the north, and Al-Biqa'.

If the state is getting ready to return to the south first, it is because the south, besides the need for its liberation, constitutes an absolute goal for all the Lebanese. It constitutes the nucleus from which stems the unification of the land, people, and state.

The support of all the Lebanese is inevitable, particularly the sons of the mountain who constitute the main gate to the south and whose help is needed for liberating that dear area and bringing about its return to the homeland following a long separation. From there, from the south, west al-Biqa', and Rashayya, the ordeal began and from there deliverance will begin. This is not the concern of the southerners alone, it is the concern of all the Lebanese on the basis that Lebanon exists with all its territory or it does not exist. This makes it essential to deal with this subject with a purely patriotic view.

It is not the duty of the Lebanese alone but it is the duty of all the Arabs. The south is Arab land and the Arabs should be asked about its fate and called to account. In this context we have sought the participation of our Arab brothers in the responsibility for this destiny through direct and successive contacts.

O Lebanese, while we stand on the crossroad, I cannot but greet the steadfastness of our people there in the south, Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. They have endured sufferings which show their courage and deep sense of dignity. They stood fast against sedition and rejected the yoke of occupation. Our thoughts are with them on this glorious day on the horizon of which appears more than a sign of hope.

Yes, Lebanon's salvation begins with the salvation of the south. I can see that this is possible now, while it was not so before. The Al-Naqurah talks show this. On this basis we went to the talks without problems or sensitivities, strong in our right and our determination to restore lebanon in full, supported by the sympathy which the rightness of our cause is receiving in Arab and international circles. Perhaps it is the first time that the regional and international powers have unanimously decided to deliver Lebanon from its ordeal. This did not occur by coincidence, but through the Lebanes people's capability to overcome hostile adventures, plans, and plots.

No occupation of Lebanon will find stability, rest, reassurance, or cooperation. The occupation, however long it may be, will not abolish the homeland and will not subdue its essence.

Loyalty calls on us to convey our profound thanks to the UN secretary general for holding the Al-Naqurah talks under his auspices. Thanks to the regional and international accord, the talks constitute a new opportunity for us to liberate the land and unify it with its people.

At the same time we thank the fraternal and friendly countries which support our steps in this course. We particularly mention President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, for his efforts to stop the armed conflicts and to close the ranks to liberate the land and restore our sovereignty.

It remains for us to be up to the level of the supreme national interest. We must not err, or be deflected from our course, or get lost in mazes which divert us from the desired basic objective. It also remains for us to confirm our confidence in the Army, which is the symbol of the country's unity and dignity. Let us give the Army and the internal security forces the chance to impose national authority on all Lebanese territory and to establish security, peace, and stability everywhere.

What facilitates the Army's task is that its personnel are drawn from all Lebanese areas and communities. The Army is from all of Lebanon and for all of Lebanon. Rallying around the Army is an urgent duty, especially in the crucial circumstances such as those we are experiencing.

I am confident that everyone will help and support our national Army. I also am confident that all illusions that have gripped Lebanon and its people will dissipate and vanish. I was not mistaken when I dedicated my efforts to fighting these illusions. I am sure that it is these illusions which distort the truth about Lebanon and make everyone look confused.

I acted like this before I became a president. I am doing this now out of faith in and commitment to the Constitution. My current post and the oath which I took regarding Lebanon's truth make me a defender of this truth against all illusions and plans. I am dutybound to continue this defense and to not be negligent or to retreat. My constitutional responsibilities require and dictate this. In any event, I am fullfilling my constitutional oath, especially regarding preserving the country's territorial unity and the inviolability of its borders.

Whereas it is true that the regime in Lebanon is consultative, it is also agreed that the regime must confront all attempts to partition and dismember Lebanon. I have done this, despite the hardship. It was not easy for me to be sturdy against all these waves which have surged on this afflicted homeland, swallowing up many of its sons.

The truth that there is a Lebanese homeland has again begun to impose itself at home and abroad. There is now less opposition to it.

O Lebanese, Lebanon's independence is not a passing event which we celebrate and remember like any other holiday. It is a daily fact of life and a process of creation which does not subside or end. Therefore, I appeal to you to unify your ranks in a new battle, the battle for achieving dignity, sovereignty, and independence. May you live long, and long live Lebanon.

'Prominent Druze Source' on Al-Jumayyil's Speech

NC221404 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Commenting on President al-Jumayyil's independence day speech, a prominent political source stated that it is necessary to make the following remarks on this speech which we expected to be different from previous ones and a new and advanced stage in the regime's policy. These remarks are summed up as follows:

1. Mr Amin al-Jumayyil has not come forward with anything new and his stands on crucial issues are still the same. He did not condemn the 1943 covenant called the independence covenant. He did not call for the abolition of political sectarianism, the cause of the crisis. He did not say Antoine Lahd's army in the south is illegal.

2. Al-Jumayyil considers the Lebanese crisis to be result of regional policies. When these policies are in accord, we reach a settlement; and when they clash, the internal situation flares up. This is a circumvention of the facts and a covering up of the Phalangist policy and its desire for factional hegemony.

3. In this speech, Al-Jumayyil played the same tune his deceased father used to play. He returned to the tune of diversity and differences of cultures. This runs counter to the current efforts toward reconciliation and unity.

4. We deduce from Al-Jumayyil's speech that the sons of the mountain and the Progressive Socialist Party are obstructing the Army's march to the south. This is very far from the truth. The obstacle to the entry to the south lies in the presence of Phalangist forces in Iqlim al-Kharrib and the regime's procrastination in drawing up a national policy for the Army, in addition to its backing of the Israeli presence in the south, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya to blackmail the national ranks.

We had expected Mr al-Jumayyil to denounce the Israeli occupation and recognize the Lebanese national resistance.

President, Speaker, Premier Receive Officers

NC221602 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The president of the Republic, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and the prime minister received the Army commander and senior command officers today on the occasion of the nation's independence anniversary.

Speaking on the occasion, President Amin al-Jumayyil said: Speaker al-Husayni, Prime Minister Karami, and I were very pleased with your briefings. We hope the force that you are preparing so sincerely and resolutely will constitute the bow of freedom in the battle for genuine independence. We depend upon you in the battle for liberation we are currently waging at Al-Naqurah to restore the dignity and vitality of the southern and Lebanese people. We also depend on you to focus the national unity, the unity of the Lebanese family, that you so well represent. We expect you to exert your utmost effort to render it a genuine unity leading to genuine independence. We wish you the best and hope that this anniversary will provide you with new incentive to score further victories on the path to liberation.

Speaker Husayn al-Husayni said: We hope that through your actions and efforts, Lebanon will complete the march to salvation, establish full security, and secure complete liberation.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said: Independence is wrested, not given. It is taken by the strength of men and by their resolution. You are among those men. You are the symbol of this homeland's unity and the fence of its freedom. You are the guarantors and guardians of this country and its people, because all of the Lebanese are your people. You are thus, the hope of all of the Lebanese. It is by this hope that we shall attain our goals.

Fourth Round of Talks With Israel Ends

NC211457 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Following a lunch break, the Lebanese and Israeli delegations resumed their meeting this afternoon under the supervision of the UN delegation. Responding to the Lebanese delegation's positions, the Israeli delegation pointed out that the Lebanese are giving priority to the Israeli withdrawal while treating security arrangements as a secondary issue. The withdrawal and the security arrangements are interlinked and must be assigned equal priority, the Israeli delegation said, while accusing the Lebanese Government of permitting the Palestinians access to its territories.

'Amos Gilbo'a, head of the Israeli delegation, did not declare whether his government intends to withdraw from Lebanon in one go or in stages, a question asked by the Lebanese in the morning session.

While Israeli planes were flying over Al-Naqurah, the site of the military talks, the Israelis were gradually altering their previous positions to obstruct the ongoing talks.

At around 1535, the second session of the fourth round of talks adjourned. The UN team leader at the talks said the participants discussed the deployment of the Lebanese Army and of UNIFIL in the areas that will be evacuated by the Israeli forces. The fifth round of talks will be held at 0930 on Monday.

Hamadah, Khalid Junblatt Confer With Syria's Khaddam

Depart for Damascus

NC211258 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt left for Damascus at noon today to hold discussions on the current political and security situation with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Prior to his departure, Hamadah contacted minister Walid Junblatt and explained to him the results of the contacts which took place over the past few hours. Hamadah also discussed with British Ambassador David Miers the political situation on the local and international levels, the Al-Naqurah negotiations, and the UN role in these negotiations.

Hamadah Statement After Meeting

NC220945 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Khalid Junblatt, Marwan Hamadah, and Akram Shuhayyib met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus last night. After the meeting Hamadah said: The

meeting was a new occasion to confirm the unity of views on the circumstances we are living through and the battle of destiny we are waging with the national forces, foremost being the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and with the absolute solidarity and complete understanding of sisterly Syria, its heroic president, and its leading party. This battle is being waged at this phase in particular, in which the Lebanese people through its national resistance and its progressive forces are offering massive sacrifices, for the sake of liberation and reform. This unity is manifested in the honorable efforts Syria's Al-Asad is exerting in support of our march and for the achievement of our goals. Together we are committed to rescuing our people from Israeli occupation by all political and military means. Furthermore, together we are eager to achieve reforms in a manner that will satisfy the aspirations of the Lebanese people.

Hamadah added: Together we place great importance on this phase, that requires security measures in Beirut and on the coast;we are working it. This phase will certainly be followed by other phases of joint struggle. The PSP will offer all its resources and it affirms its solidarity with the Amal movement and the national forces to safeguard the masses' rights.

Hamadah concluded his statement by saying that sisterly Syria, which has carried the banner of Arab honor and achieved Arab honor and a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy, will always remain the basic pillar and the greatest guarantor for the forces who believe in Lebanon's Arabism, freedom, and democracy.

Khaddam To Visit 24 Nov

NC221309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Amid signs of Lebanon's salvation, the plan drawn up to fill the security gaps in the capital will be implemented at dawn this coming Sunday as scheduled. Official and political circles attach great importance to the success of this step because it constitutes a fundamental step that will pave the way for the Lebanese Army's deployment along the coastal highway down to Al-Awwali, then up to Al-Madfun bridge in the north.

Military sources said that the Beirut plan provides for the deployment of 6th Brigade's patrols, closing the armed offices, prohibiting weapons from being carried, and for setting up fixed roadblocks to ensure the effective implementation of the plan.

Within the framework of the current efforts and constant consultations between Beirut and Damascus to conclude the security issue, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is scheduled to visit Lebanon this coming Saturday. He might be accompanied by Public Works Minister Walid Junblatt.

A ministerial source said that a plenary meeting is expected to be held Saturday to be attended by President al-Jumayyil and Khaddam, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami and several ministers, including Minister Junblatt. The meeting will be devoted to discussing ways to reach an agreement concerning the reopening of the coastal highway and the security forces to be deployed along it.

Karami Statement on 21 November Cabinet Session

NC211455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Cabinet session ended at 1310 today. Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] The Cabinet discussed and approved the items on its agenda. The Cabinet discussed the explosion that takes place in the security situation every now and then. We all ask how such actions can be justified when we realize their repercussions on the country in general and on the Al-Naqurah negotiations in particular. We find no justification or reason for all this, particularly since the Cabinet previously decided on the security plan in Beirut and along the coastal highway from Al-Madfun to Al-Awwali; the implementation of which will begin this weekend with respect to Beirut where the Army will maintain security in an absolute and comprehensive way. This was agreed upon, particularly with the parties concerned, who will carry out the required arrangements and measures in the field such as withdrawing the gunmen, closing offices and so forth, and handing over to the authorities whatever is related to the citizen's affairs, including [control over] security, judicial, and other affairs. In the course of the Cabinet's session, his excellency the president received a telephone call from Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam who notified us that he will be coming this Saturday and that brother Minister Walid Junblatt might be accompanying him. We hope that good will emerge from these developments. We affirm that the situation resulting from the Army's deployment in Beirut and along the coastal highway will be a source of reassurance and optimism.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, can it be said that political approval was given to the Military Command to begin the implementation?

[Karami] The Military Command through the Military Council was last week given the instructions to adopt all measures to begin the implementation of the task assigned to it. The implementation date was set at the end of this week.

[Correspondent] As before, we ask your comment on the military escalation which every time coincides with positive security steps?

[Karami] I said this at the outset of my statement. I have nothing further to add. [end recording]

Security Plan Implementation Ordered

NC211857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] At its weekly meeting today, the Cabinet stressed the importance of the success of the security measures to be implemented in Beirut, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and along the coastal road. It emphasized that the success of these measures will strengthen Lebanon's position at the military negotiations with Israel. At the outset of the session, the president of the Republic expressed the wish, on the eve of the anniversary of Lebanon's independence, that this independence will be fully realized and that

current contacts will lead to the complete unity of Lebanon's land, people, and institutions.

President al-Jumayyil told the Cabinet that the Army and Defense Council have been ordered to implement the security measures on Saturday night. The president said: I hope that this action will be a gift to the people on the occasion of our independence anniversary.

The Cabinet members unanimously agreed that it is important that this step, and the step to follow a week later providing for the deployment of the Army along the coastal road and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, be implemented.

Sham'un: New Cabinet Planned for Early in 1985

NC220707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Camille Sham'un said that a new Lebanese government will be formed at the beginning of the new year. He said that the talk about reshuffling or expanding the present Cabinet is untrue because the general inclination is for the resignation of the present government and the formation of a new Cabinet.

Speaker al-Husayni Sees U.S. Envoy, Makes Statement

NC211425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Husayn al-Husayn today received U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew at his office at Al-Mansur Palace. They discussed the current situation. After the meeting, Speaker al-Husayn made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Husayni] The visit was in principle one of extending congratulations. However, we seized the opportunity to assert our views on the question of liberating our land and on the need for Israel's quick withdrawal, because this withdrawal will reflect positively on our internal situation. It is the key for restoring normal conditions in Lebanon. It is natural to restate that the credibility of the U.S. role in Lebanon and the entire Arab region lies in U.S. resistance to Israeli expansionist ambitions. The United States is greatly responsible for restraining this direct or indirect tendency.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you sensed a U.S. readiness to intervene to solve some problems which might emerge during the Al-Naqurah discussions?

[Al-Husayni] The Al-Naqurah discussions are the business of the 1949 Armistice Commission. The U.S. role is to exert pressure on Israel to not undermine the steps we make regarding the dispatch of the Army to the south through the coastal road.

[Reporter] You received the Soviet ambassador yesterday and you received the U.S. ambassador today. Have you sensed an agreement in U.S. and Soviet views on solving the Lebanese question or helping its solution, bringing about the success of the negotiations, and consequently encouraging the security plans and their implementation?

[Al-Husayni] It was natural to hear the commitment of the two superpowers to Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence. I say that the mere emergence of signs of international relaxation would result in the removal of many pressures in our land. This is something positive to us. We can discern from the successive news that there are signs of international relaxation. Let us hope that we will benefit from this relaxation, make good use of the Syrian aid to us, and not waste it on peripheral issues. This might provide us with a unique opportunity to emerge from our tribulation.

[Reporter] It is known that the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors have used their good offices with Minister Junblatt to bring together views or to carry out a specific role on ending the stagnation in the Lebanese arena. Have you sensed anything specific on this?

[Al-Husayni] They have not broached this subject with me. [end recording]

Palestinian Camps Warn Against PNC Meeting

NC211912 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Popular Committee in the Sabra and Shatila camps has addressed a message to the secretaries general of the Palestinian resistance groups and PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum warning those who disregard the blood of the martyrs against going to Amman to attend the PNC meeting, which is to begin tomorrow. The committee said that 'Arafat's decision confirms that he is continuing on a divisive course that has been rejected, hoping to produce a rift in the PLO and strengthen relations with the Jordanian regime under the veil of confederation, and to facilitate the inclusion of both in the scheme of surrender represented by the Reagan plan.

PSP Opposes PNC Meeting

NC211957 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebaon 1730 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Statement issued in Beirut by the Progressive Socialist Party, PSP, on 21 November 1984]

[Text] Since the start of the crisis over the convocation of the PNC, a crisis threatening the unity and future of the PLO, the PSP has been careful not to involve itself in public debate on this subject and has restricted itself to making political contacts with the concerned parties in the hope of sparing the PLO the disaster of a split, disintegration, and collapse.

We have maintained this attitude to date because we consider the PLO a part of our national struggle and history, and because our participation in the struggle with it has brought it to its important political level and has contributed to the consolidation of its legitimacy. However, now that we have reached a dead end and are on the threshhold of disaster, we must make the following remarks a matter of record:

1. The Lebanese patriots' participation in the struggle, alongside their brothers, the Palestinians, consolidated the principle that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and the leader of their struggle. We are partners in that struggle and our stand must be considered a part of the PLO stand. Therefore, we will not allow anyone to expose the interests of the Palestinian people to danger, as in the case of certain officials who, through their unilateral stands and narrowminded policy, are distorting the slogan of the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and are exposing the interests of the Palestinian people, as well as those of the Lebanese patriots, to danger. Therefore, we believe that continuation of such a policy will prompt us to adopt stands that will go beyond mere condemnation of these officials.

2. The current problem is not simply a constitutional issue that permits one side or the other to decide to convene the PNC. It is a question of how to preserve the unity of the PLO.

3. Therefore, we stand against the convocation of the conference at the specified date and place. If we have had negative opinions about the PLO leaders but have not announced them publicly to date — although we have conveyed them to all concerned parties — then the convocation of the PNC, if it takes place, will compel us to announce these views publicly at the appropriate time.

4. We insist that the PLO stand must accord with Syria's stand and with that taken by the Lebanese national forces and all Arab nationalists, for we are partners in confronting the Zionist-imperialist plot and all suspect schemes in the Arab arena, including the Camp David agreements. We consider any departure from this natural alliance a departure from the circle of struggle, a readiness to accept a humiliating settlement, and an act of disregard for the sacrifices of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and of all forces that have paid so dearly in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

5. We commend the efforts of friends who care greatly about the unity of the PLO, particularly the Soviet Union and all friendly states that spare no effort to bolster this unity. We appeal to the heroic Palestinian people to stand on one line and, hand in hand in the face of attempts to sap their will, undermine their achievements, and force them to accede to suspect solutions.

6. The PSP will remain loyal to the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, within the framework of the basic precepts referred to in this statement.

Palestinians, Arms Reportedly Arrive in Beirut

NC211323 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Security sources have received a report with details about a plan, drafted by Yasir 'Arafat and his aides, to organize the return of Palestinians to Beirut in batches and the stages this plan has reached in an agreement with a certain Arab country. This plan comes at a time when arms and funds have recently been distributed to pro-'Arafat Palestinians. The arms were carried by trucks camouflaged with vegetables through Al-Biqa'. Other Palestinian groups and quantities of arms were carried by boats to the Al-Rawshah shore [West Beirut].

The report says that a number of families, particularly Sunnite families in West Beirut, especially in Al-Fakhani and Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, have received threats by telephone from Palestinians abroad, warning against expropriating the houses in which they had lived before their departure from Beirut in 1982. The threats mentioned the names of certain Fatah commanders and officers.

Phalangists Warn Junblatt Against Hostile Acts

NC211405 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Commenting on the security flareup yesterday evening, the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command made the following statement: The Lebanese Forces consider that the security threats and Junblattist treachery against peaceful citizens to shell East Beirut and its suburbs is an indication of sustained schemes being engineered by Minister Junblatt and his supporters against Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and stability.

The Lebanese Forces, still exercising self-restraint to preserve the lives of citizens, to faciliate the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, and to deploy the Army on the coastal line up to the Al-Awwali River, warn Junblatt about his attitude and stance by which he is destroying all opportunities for salvation to satisfy his own personal and sectarian ambitions.

New Armed Group Appears in Al-Biqa'

NC211820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that a new armed group calling itself the Spider Group [Jama'at al-'Ankabut] has appeared in Al-Biqa', establishing its headquarters on the Brital ridge. It has sent letters to all shops, warning them not to sell alcohol, while sending other letters to Shi'ite community leaders in the Ba'labakk al-Hirmil District warning them against dealing with the Lebanese intelligence organizations.

Phalangist Party Celebrates 48th Anniversary

NC221142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English
0900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In the framework of celebrations held on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Al-Kata'ib [Phalangist] Party foundation, a ceremony was held yesterday in the Bashir al-Jumayyil Institute during which 150 military commissioners were promoted.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, the head of the Al-Kata'ib Security Council, Mr Butrus Khawand, assured that the Lebanese Forces will remain the armed force of the political decision [as heard]. The commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces, Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, declared that the Lebanese Forces fully support legitimacy and he highlighted the total identity of points of view with the Al-Kata'ib Party.

Birri, TV Officials Discuss Information Affairs
NC221350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, received 'Arafat Hijazi, Su'ad al-'Ashshi, 'Isam 'Abdallah, Samir Mansur, and Wasif 'Awadah [Channel 7 TV announcers] at his residence this morning. At the 2-hour meeting they reviewed the situation in general and media affairs in particular. A lengthy discussion took place about the media situation, particularly those issues related to television newscasts. Our colleagues conveyed their views on the media situation, particularly at this fateful phase through which Lebanon is passing. The viewpoints were in agreement to unify the media on solid foundations so that the media will be for all Lebanon and for all the Lebanese, serving in a way to unify Lebanon's territory, people, and institutions.

Minister Birri and our colleagues agreed to hold further meetings to conclude the discussion and to pave the way for a solution that will put an end to the present division. Minister Birri expressed his readiness to accept any solution that would be agreed upon by our colleagues that will safeguard everyone's dignity.

The meeting ended at 1300 following the arrival of the U.S. ambassador at Minister Birri's residence. Our colleagues will visit Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss to discuss information affairs.

Further on Visit of Iranian Chief Justice

Al-Asad Receives Musavi-Ardabili

JN211206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Chief Justice Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili and the delegation accompanying him. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

IRNA Reports Meeting

LD211858 Tehran IRNA in English 1440 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, Nov 21, IRNA — Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, the chief justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, currently visiting Syria, met and conferred with the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad here today. In this meeting, which was also attended by Musavi-Ardabili's delegation, talks were held on relations between the two countries, and views were exchanged on the necessity of strengthening the ties in various fields.

In another development, the Syrian ministers of awqaf (endowment) and justice and also the Syrian chief justice met and conferred with Musavi-Ardabili last night.

Talas Receives Soviet Military Delegation

JN221348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office at noon today a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Kurkotkin, deputy minister of defense, who is currently visiting Syria. The talks dealt with the good relations between the two friendly countries and Syria's steadfast stand in the face of U.S. imperialism and Zionism — a stand led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives With Message

JN221836 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee, arrived in Damascus this evening to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Dr al-Turayki said that his visit to Syria falls within the framework of consultation and coordination between the two fraternal countries to exchange opinions on the latest developments and confront imperialist and Zionist plots in the region.

Hungary's Apro Makes Departure Statement

JN211227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — President of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apro and his accompanying delegation left Damascus this morning following a week-long visit to Syria. Apro was seen off at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, a number of the heads of the People's Assembly's committees, a number of the People's Assembly members, the People's Assembly secretary general, the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Apro expressed happiness with the meeting held yesterday with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that President al-Asad enjoys a strong and distinguished personality. He added: I and members of the delegations enjoyed meeting with President al-Asad and realized the extent of responsibility that Syria shoulders under his brave and wise policy at this decisive stage in the Middle East. We also acquainted ourselves with your country's great role in the fields of development and confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist plans and the hostile actions.

He stressed that the visit was useful and successful, and acquainted the delegation with the great development in the fields of industry and agriculture. He said: During the visit, we held talks on promoting cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Prime Minister, Delegation Return From Bulgaria

JN221335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation have returned to Damascus following an official and cordial visit to Bulgaria. During the visit, he held official talks with Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Bulgarian Reportage on Visit

For coverage of the visit by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm to Bulgaria, including his talks with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, see the Bulgarian section of the 20 November Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Al-Asad Congratulates Al-Jumayyil on National Day

JN211832 Damascus Television Serice in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Nov 84

["Text" of cable of congratulations by President Hafiz al-Asad to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of Lebanon's celebrations of its independence day, it gives me pleasure to extend in my name, and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, sincerest congratulations and

best wishes to Your Excellency, and to the fraternal Lebanese people. I take this opportunity to express my great hope in the success of the salvation march, in Lebanon's triumph in its struggle for liberation from all the manifestations and effects of the Israeli invasion, and in the success of all efforts aimed at achieving national accord, regaining stability and tranquillity, and completing the march of resurgence and progress.

Syria remains committed to its pledge of supporting its sister country, Lebanon, in all that would safeguard its unity and territorial integrity, save it from Israeli designs, and restore to it its genuine role in the Arab family.

Please accept my best wishes for health and happiness to your person, and tranquillity and prosperity to the Lebanese people.

Opening of PNC Session in Amman Viewed

AL-BA'TH on PNC Session

JN211326 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Nov (SANA) — *AL-BA'TH* says that tomorrow another black day will be added to a special record — a record of deviation. It seems clear so far, that through 'Arafat's insistence on making his separatist call, the Amman council will be convened tomorrow. This will add another black day to the treasonous record against the Palestinian issue.

In its main editorial today under the headline "'Arafat's Last Card," the paper explains: Our nation's masses do not need further proof of what happened and what is happening in Amman. In spite of this, we can report what Israeli radio said yesterday, that the PNC session is of special importance to both King Husayn and 'Arafat, especially since the king will emerge as the winner.

The paper adds: However, the door is still open for several possibilities. If the possibility of postponement is the weakest one, then the convocation of the Amman council will be the last card for the Husayn-'Arafat duo. This card will destroy all the stages of treason, for neither the aforementioned duo nor the supporting Mubarak-Saddam duo have the right to hand over the cause of a people to their enemies.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-BA'TH* affirms that King Husayn will not be the winner, and that the darkness of tomorrow will not affect the Palestinian revolution's bright future.

Damascus on Session's Opening

JN230820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — In spite of the large popular and nationalist opposition, and the nonparticipation of six Palestinian factions, most of the popular organizations and trade unions, and Palestinian figures inside and outside the occupied territories, and despite all the Palestinian, Arab, and international efforts and calls seeking to safeguard Palestinian national unity, Yasir 'Arafat and his Executive Committee ignored all this and carried out their divisionist scheme by convening the Amman session with the assistance of the Jordanian regime.

This divisionist session revealed the illegality of what 'Arafat termed the 17th PNC session, when he tampered with the names of members to give the PNC a forged legitimacy. 'Arafat did so because he realizes that those who will not attend the session, deprive it of its legal character, as a quorum will not be attained. Through the chairman of the session, Yasir 'Arafat claimed that some of those absent are prisoners in southern Lebanon and that others are still in their hotels or are being issued membership cards.

Salim al-Za'nun, whom Yasir 'Arafat appointed as chairman of the session, admitted that the names of the members representing popular federations and trade unions have been faked. 'Arafat appointed new members to replace those who rejected 'Arafat's divisionist step in violation of the PNC bylaws.

Most of the Palestinian factions did not attend 'Arafat's meetings. These are the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the popular upheaval within the Fatah Movement, Al-Sa'iqah, the PFLP-GC, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Palestinian Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and most of the popular organizations, trade unions, and figures inside and outside the occupied territories. The 'Arafatist Executive Committee and the ALF were the only ones to attend.

This session clearly revealed the plan of 'Arafat and the king of Jordan to issue a resolution that would empower the Jordanian regime to negotiate with the United States and Israel on behalf of the PLO and Jordan on the basis of the Camp David course in its new form, the so-called Reagan plan for the Middle East. King Husayn expressed readiness to negotiate in accordance with U.S. proposals and asked for flexibility and dynamism, for which the United States has been calling.

'Arafat devoted the bulk of his speech to slandering Syria and disavowing its huge sacrifices for the sake of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian resistance, particularly during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. 'Arafat denied the assistance Syria has offered to the Palestinian resistance, flattered the king of Jordan and the head of the Camp David regime in Egypt, and praised their support for him. He also called for the establishment of a confederal union with the Jordanian regime in violation of previous PNC resolutions.

'Arafat calumniated against Lebanon, fabricating a nonexistent agreement which he called Camp Murphy, and claiming that Lebanon has concurred with this agreement. He also announced that he will undermine the Al-Naqurah military talks on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanese territory and provided Israel with an excuse to remain in southern Lebanon when he denied the existence of a Lebanese nationalist resistance and claimed that he is the one who organizes operations against the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon.

The speeches by 'Arafat and King Husayn show how deeply they are involved in doing everything that serves the schemes of the United States and Israel, such as poisoning the Arab atmosphere,

misleading the Palestinian and Arab people, distorting facts, and falsifying history in a manner that would serve the U.S.-Israeli objective of diverting attention from the central cause of the nation and the nation's principal enemies, Israel and the United States.

A state of confusion prevailed over the session which Al-Za'nun was unable to control when he added the names of 89 new representatives of popular organizations and trade unions and 15 names of representatives of the Military Council to the quorum.

'Arafat-Husayn 'Option' Condemned

JN231319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1133 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, Yasir 'Arafat has placed all his cards in King Husayn's hands, just as the late Al-Sadat had placed all his cards in U.S. hands. At the same time, King Husayn placed all the cards he has collected on the Camp David table and on the platform of the political play which 'Arafat and Husayn arranged after Black September.

'Arafat was as clear as Al-Sadat in his political jesting. He talked about thousands of Palestinian martyrs without realizing that those martyrs fell under his leadership without offering their blood to Palestine. They did so because 'Arafat has exchanged the rifle for the Royal Court in Amman, and since he does not mind shedding Palestinian blood in Ramallah and Bi'r Zayt after his battle became one against his people and their will.

Martyrs fell yesterday and the day before to the bullets of settlers and occupation forces because they raised the flag of Palestine, rejected negotiation and authorization, and burned the pictures of the two allies — 'Arafat and Husayn. Thus, they remind their people of September and the fifties, and assert that their battles are tough and against many parties.

'Arafat, who disavowed the path drawn with the blood of Palestine's martyrs, tried to steal from the Lebanese their heroism, which defeated the Marines and imposed siege on the invaders who besieged Beirut, believing that they had triumphed. If that political jester emitted his poison from the royal platform in Amman, King Husayn was the only one smiling, out of cleverness and knowledge. Jordan's king canceled the resolutions of Rabat, Baghdad, Tunis, and Fes, while asking the Arabs to adopt the document of 'Arafat's council formulated in the past.

If 'Arafat is to be honest to Palestine, does he not realize that the Jordan valley is the path to Palestine, and not the negotiating table prepared in Beersheba — the table that will gather the heirs of Al-Sadat in Egypt and the heirs on Menahem Begin in Israel? If the king is honest to Jerusalem and its holy places, does he not know that rights are achieved only through force and that force cannot be imported, because it is a popular will that is killed by the king's organs and his old and new allies?

Have the two allies, 'Arafat and Husayn, forgotten the state which seized all their cards, which establishes settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, which supports Israel with all means of power and aggression, and which considers Jerusalem a Zionist legality as its Senate and House of Representatives recommended? We are sure that the two allies have not forgotten.

'Arafat considers that his battle is with the Palestinian people, who are staging demonstrations in Jerusalem, Bi'r Zayt, and Ramallah, condemning the Jordanian authorization. But the king's option became known with the partitioning of Palestinian territory with the Zionist entity. The king, who chased the Fedayeen in the West Bank before its occupation and in the Jarash jungles and the camps, considers his battle against the Palestinian people continuing so long as these people reject the partition created by the colonialists who dropped the name of Palestine from history and from the political map of the Arab homeland.

Since 'Arafat has chosen the Jordanian option, and the king has chosen the U.S. option, we must remind everyone that Zionism has its own option — occupying and settling in Arab territory. But what a difference between the constituents of the 'Arafatist-Jordanian option and the Zionist option! Israel, armed with rancor against the Arabs and with all the products of the U.S. war factories, is capable of imposing its option since 'Arafat has dropped the rifle from his calculations and since the king pledged in writing to the United States not to use his Army and weapons against Israel.

Thus, the fate of 'Arafat's jesting on the royal platform will be the fate of those burned by the fire of the Palestine cause when they disregarded it. The fate of the Palestinian people will not be as the Jordanian king desires — daily blood and wounds. The people who began sacrifices while the king's sword hung over their heads will continue their redemption march because sacrifices are the people's path to victory.

Al-Naqurah Talks End, To Resume 26 Nov

TA211458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1448 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The fourth meeting between IDF and Lebanese Army officers ended a short time ago in Al-Naqurah. It was agreed that the next meeting will be this Monday. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Lebanese do not agree to Israel determining where the UNIFIL forces will be deployed. According to them the Lebanese Government is the party which invited the UN forces, and it should be the one to determine where they will be deployed.

Our correspondent also reports that in the discussion about security arrangements in the northern region, the head of the Israeli delegation spoke about the presence of the Lebanese Army, UNIFIL forces, and other forces. The head of the Lebanese delegation asked what was meant by other forces, whether they referred to the ASL [army of southern Lebanon]. The head of the Israeli delegation avoided answering this and said that the issue will be discussed during the next meeting. As said, the next meeting will be held Monday.

Gilbo'a Reports Proceedings

TA211849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks today presented a plan for security arrangements in the northern region between the Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani Rivers. The Israeli officers explained that at this stage the deliberations will focus solely on the northern area, and that no Israeli withdrawal will begin before the security zones there have been agreed upon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports from Al-Naqurah:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] The Lebanese opened the 4th day of deliberations with a barrage of attacks against Israel. You are torpedoing the talks, they claimed, and it is impossible to conclude anything with you. You constantly threaten to implement unilateral arrangements. When will you begin to withdraw, Brigadier General [rank as heard] al-Hajj asked, and wished to know precisely the date and the hour for the beginning of the withdrawal. The head of the Israeli delegation admitted: I have a hard time with them.

[Gilbo'a] I commented on the points of substance they raised, one by one. All their contentions were mere hair-splitting, or at least most of them, and were geared especially for the press. After I submitted my substantive reaction, I tried to redirect the talks to the practical course.

[Hecht] The Israeli practicality took the form of presenting the plan of what from now on will be known in the jargon of the talks as "Area A," or the northern area. It stretches between the Al-Awwali in the north and the Al-Zahrani in the south, and from the shore to the west to Yanta in the eastern sector.

[Gilbo'a] In principle, the plan provides a practical expression to the fundamental principles guiding us. Let me mention in this context that one of the basic guidelines according to which we operate is to have UNIFIL deploy in the entire area the IDF currently controls, namely from the precise northern line our forces' hold, southward.

[Hecht] The other component in "Area A" will be the Lebanese Army within UNIFIL forces, and other forces, as Brig Gen Gilbo'a phrased it.

Brig Gen al-Hajj jumped: Exactly what forces do you have in mind? And he knew that everyone knows this means the army of southern Lebanon. Brig Gen Gilbo'a evaded the issue: Have we agreed on all the other points already? Let us discuss this in future meetings.

The IDF officers presented maps and drew lines and key points for the deployment of the UN forces. The Lebanese said: Do not decide for us where the UN units will deploy; they will come here at our invitation, and we will decide where they will be stationed. The Lebanese again asked: When will the withdrawal begin? And the Israelis gave their well known reply: No Israeli soldier will budge before the security arrangements have been concluded.

[Gilbo'a] For them the withdrawal is the end, and the arrangements are only a means toward that end. We explained to them very clearly that this was definitely not the tone of the letter of invitation.

[Hecht] Lieutenant Colonel Yona Gazit then reiterated the well known Israeli stand, and invited the press to the next meeting, to be held next Monday. [end recording]

Lebanese Request Slower Pace

TA220646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Lebanese have asked to slow down the pace of the talks at Al-Naqurah on an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. This follows yesterday's talks during which differences arose over the deployment of troops in the south after Israel pulls back. Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording] The latest round of talks between Israel and Lebanon at Al-Naqurah centered on the deployment of the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL forces in the northern sector between the Al-Zahrani and Al-Awwali Rivers. According to a source from the IDF delegation, detailed maps of the security arrangements demanded by Israel were presented to the Lebanese. The source said that the map dealt with every aspect of the security arrangements down to the last soldier and roadblock. He said that while it was still too early to know whether the negotiations will bear fruit, it is Israel's obligation to make the utmost effort to try and make the talks succeed. The Israeli delegation headed by Brigadier General 'Amos Gil bo'a agreed to the Lebanese request to meet only twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, instead of three times a week as had been previously agreed. According to the source, the Israeli delegation has to make its report to only one minister of defense and one chief of staff while the Lebanese have to report to all the faction heads in Lebanon as well as the Syrians. [end recording]

During yesterday's talks at Al-Naqurah, the Lebanese requested that only they will determine where UNIFIL troops will be positioned and they demanded a detailed timetable for an Israeli withdrawal.

Gilbo'a Sets Withdrawal Terms

TA221846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Israel's chief negotiator at the Al-Naqurah talks said today that at next Monday's session it should become clear whether the Lebanese delegation is ready to negotiate seriously or is merely going through the motions. Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a told a news conference in Tel Aviv that there was undoubtedly a Syrian influence on the Lebanese delegation. Tony Gadot sums up the Israeli position as set out by Brig Gen Gilbo'a today:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] Brig Gen Gilbo'a said today that the IDF will remain in Lebanon unless suitable security arrangements can be negotiated.

[Gilbo'a] There is a clear-cut condition — dependency — between security arrangements and the pulling back from Lebanon. If there are no security arrangements acceptable to us, the IDF will remain.

[Gadot] According to Gilbo'a the Al-Naqurah talks have been conducted amicably, even though there are two major differences between the basic Israeli and Lebanese positions.

[Gilbo'a] One is the role of UNIFIL and the other one is the role of the Lebanese Army. Our position with respect to UNIFIL is that UNIFIL should enter all the area at present deployed by the IDF. So far the Lebanese did not accept this concept. With respect to the Lebanese Army we have heavy doubts concerning their capability.

[Gadot] In the southern sector, Gilbo'a sees the brunt of the security arrangements falling to General Lahd's south Lebanese army [SLA], while in the northern sector an expended UNIFIL force will work alongside the Lebanese Army. So far the Lebanese do not agree to the geographical demarcation of the northern and southern zones and the role of the SLA remains to be discussed. Another subject yet to be broached is the supervision of the implementation of security arrangements following a withdrawal. [end recording]

Peres on Talks, PNC

TA221921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the PNC meeting will end with a split in the PLO which will be followed by an increase in anti-Israel terror activities. On another subject, Peres said that the Lebanese Government is a disintegrated one, which lacks unity of view, but that there is nevertheless a chance for reaching an arrangement with the Lebanese. The prime minister was talking in the course of a tour in Ashqelon.

[Begin Peres recording] If we initially thought that the main difficulty lies in the fabric of relations between Syria and Lebanon, today I believe that the main difficulty does not lie in this, but in the fact that the Lebanese Government is so disintegrated that it is difficult for it to reach decisions. This is not a governmental coalition but rather a coalition of governments. The question is whether a uniform Lebanese position will finally emerge. The very fact that the talks began is encouraging; difficulties are still to be expected but we still have the hope of reaching a military arrangement with them.

I have no special expectations with regard to the PNC. Theoretically the split in it is becoming a new political fact. However, this split, in my opinion, will lead to two things: First, there will be competition in the sphere of terrorism, with each organization trying to prove its greater efficiency. We are accustomed to this since up until now too, the terrorist organizations have done their best to hit us. Second, I do not believe that even an 'Arafat-led PLO splinter group will make a clear decision regarding peace. I do not place any hopes on this. [end recording]

Gilbo'a Threatens To Shelve Talks

TA231216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1201 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] If the Lebanese do not accept Israel's demand for UN forces to enter the entire area now held by the IDF, the Al-Naqurah talks will be shelved [yuqpe'u].

This was said by the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, to the Voice of Israel's Arabic service correspondent, Shlomo Gindi. Brig Gen Gilbo'a said that UNIFIL has two main functions: preventing Palestinian terrorism or any other terrorism aimed against Israel, and protecting the diverse population groups in southern Lebanon.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew At 1302 GMT on 23 November carries a nearly verbatim report, but which notes that if the Lebanese do not accept Israel's demand, "the Al-Naqurah talks will run into a grave obstacle (yitaqlu bemikhshol kaved)]."

Disturbances Tied to PNC Occur in Territories

B'ir Zayt Student Dies

TA211836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The committee for solidarity with the Bi'r Zayt University and the Arab academics' circle today condemned the killing of the Arab student from Bi'r Zayt.

The circle of academics in Israel said that any similar case in any other university in the world would have shocked every lover of freedom. The circle warned against closing the university.

University Will Not Close
TA211904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Bi'r Zayt University will not be closed because of today's incidents. Our Judaea and Samaria correspondent Arye Gus, reports that the decision not to close the university was made in consultations by senior IDF echelons, and in spite of the recommendation of the commander of the Central Command.

Our correspondent notes that an agreement was apparently reached between the university administration and the Civilian Administration that the students who were on the campus grounds will not be apprehended. They began leaving the premises early this evening.

Goren: Instigators Not Jewish
TA221822 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, said today in answer to a question about the elements responsible for instigating events at Bi'r Zayt University, that he has no knowledge of Jewish instigators there. Goren said that during a festival which took place in Bi'r Zayt last summer, Arab and Israeli groups appeared at the university, and their shows and the nationalistic songs they sung were instigatory. As will be recalled, the coordinator of activities was quoted as telling the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the instigators at Bi'r Zayt University were Jewish.

Ramallah Disturbances Reported
TA221026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1020 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Serious disturbances took place in Ramallah this morning. Students have been throwing stones at security forces. When their lives were threatened, the soldiers were forced to fire shots into the air. The ITIM correspondent reports that it has been learned that two people have been injured but it is not clear what hit them.

Our correspondnet Arye Salman reports that Bi'r Zayt University is closed today but life is proceeding as normal there.

Ramallah Military Governor Hurt
TA212000 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1940 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 21 Nov (ITIM) — Lieutenant General Re'uven Kaspi, the military governor of Ramallah, was rushed to the 'En Kerem wing of the Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem this afternoon after he was struck in the head by a stone in the course of the riots at Bi'r Zayt University.

The officer was also hurt in the leg. As this report is being filed, Lt Gen Kaspi remains under supervision in the emergency ward, and is termed in satisfactory condition. Lt Gen Kaspi will apparently stay in the hospital overnight and will only be discharged tomorrow.

Nabulus, Gaza Strip Incidents
TA221129 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A few minutes ago it was reported from Nabulus that stones were being thrown at IDF patrols. This report has not yet been verified.

In the village of Dura, near Hebron, there were several stoning incidents this morning. At a school in (Al-Musayrat), which is in the Gaza Strip, stones were thrown as well. It has been reported that no damage was caused and no injuries were inflicted in these incidents.

Incidents 'May Still Be Worse'
TA221904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Security sources told us today: The policy guiding IDF actions in the territories is clear-cut and unequivocal: Disturbances must not be allowed; roads must be kept open; the stoning of vehicles cannot be allowed; and the categorical fight against the terror organizations must continue.

The intensity of resistance on the opening of the PNC meeting in Amman were surprising. It was feared that the riots would be much graver. The disturbances may still be worse in the coming days. In any event, the security forces are preparing to prevent disturbances.

Today youths tried to block off the road in Ramallah and hurled stones at an IDF patrol. The patrol soldiers opened fire after issuing the appropriate warnings; one youth was killed and another wounded as a result.

The policy guideline of the IDF is not to intervene in cases when the struggle among the various factions in the territories does not endanger an IDF soldier or does not result in blocking off roads or in commercial strikes. There was a clash today, and it ended in the death of a student.

The security forces have adopted preventive measures both on the military and on the civilian levels. Mukhtars were summoned for talks; merchants were asked not to participate in the strikes; school principals were also requested to work to prevent disturbances; and preachers in mosques have also been properly warned. For the time being, it is not clear how matters will develop. This largely depends on developments in the PNC session, and it is possible that the disturbances will worsen still.

Security Sources View Incidents
TA221958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Security sources in the territories view the two violent incidents — yesterday's in Bi'r Zayt and today's in Ramallah — as extraordinary, saying that generally speaking there is a security calm in the territories. The sources say that although the two

incidents were grave, ferment was, after all, anticipated in the territories on the occasion of the PNC meeting. The security forces in the territories do not expect a flare-up in Judaea and Samaria in the coming days.

Our correspondent Rami Gubernik quotes the security sources as saying that the security forces do not intend to intervene in the activities on university campuses in the territories, nor to close the universities down, but rather to settle for other preventive measures. The sources also said that the possibility of closing down the Bi'r Zayt University was rejected since this move could not guarantee quiet.

Goren Briefs Knesset Committee on Issues

Discusses Arab Bank

TA211244 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, is working for the establishment of the new Arab bank in Judaea and Samaria. The defense minister's instruction is that foreign elements not participate in the establishment of the bank. The coordinator of activities in the territories appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, and our correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports.

[Begin recording] Any sum of money which is deposited or withdrawn from the Arab bank will be under close supervision. The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, said this to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He said that the defense minister had instructed him to act for the establishment of the bank, while emphasizing that only local and not foreign elements set it up. The bank will be under the supervision of the Bank of Israel. These remarks, incidentally, have appeased the opponents of the Arab bank, led by Knesset Member [MK] Mikha'el Deqel, who feared that the funneling of funds from hostile elements would turn the bank into a lever for the separation of Judaea and Samaria from Israel.

The coordinator of activities further said that there are as yet no indications of unemployment in Judaea and Samaria, despite the decline in employment in the Arab counties, and despite the economic crisis in Israel. MK Pinhas Goldstein said in this context that he is opposed to the establishment of factories in Judaea and Samaria which will compete with Israeli industry. The Israeli Arabs, he said, come before the Arabs in the territories.

MK Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, the former coordinator of activities in the territories, raised the matter of Rabbi Levinger's demonstration opposite Al-Duhayshah. I do not understand why he is allowed to be there, when this can only lead to deterioration and ferment; if there are security problems in Al-Duhayshah, Ben-Eli'ezer said, the Army should deal with them. Outside the meeting room, MK Refa'el Eytan asked Ben-Eli'ezer whether he did not allow the Bi'r Zayt students to demonstrate. Ben-Eli'ezer's reply: Definitely not; I have also handled them in a firm manner.

MK Yosi Sarid wanted to receive a list of the books which are banned from distribution in Judaea and Samaria. Shmu'el Goren addressed himself to this issue and said that the distribution of the *Merchant of Venice* is banned; reference is not to Shakespeare's play, but to a book which is an instigative paraphrasing composed by an Arab writer. [end recording]

Views Agitation in Territories

TA212005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, today briefed the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on activities in the sphere called the quality of life in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports on the committee debate:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] The coordinator of activities explained to the committee members that there is no intention of preventing the flow of money into Judaea and Samaria. Recently people entering the territories have been permitted to carry $5,000 with them. There is, however, an intention to stop the influx of PLO money into the territories. The bank that will be established in Judaea and Samaria will thus be subject to Bank of Israel control, and will be controlled by local entrepreneurs only. There is no objection to Arab countries funneling money to rehabilitate the refugees.

The coordinator believes that there are no concentrations of terrorist activity in the Judaea and Samaria universities; he said that the students are involved only in instigation. In Bi'r Zayt the instigators are Israeli, of all things; at the Al-Najah University in Nabulus books containing directions on how to carry out sabotage acts were discovered.

As for the quality of life, Shmu'el Goren said that the establishment of plants that will compete with Israeli industry will not be allowed in the territories. There is no unemployment among the Arabs of the territories; if unemployment develops, they have sufficient reserves to subsist. Knesset Member [MK] Refa'el Eytan asked why they do not leave for work in Arab countries. The coordinator replied that recently the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria have been expelled from the Arab countries.

MK Binymani Ben-Eli'ezer argued that there is no Israeli policy for the territories. It is necessary to allow the young leadership to reach positions of power, but the PLO is sabotaging this process. Ben-Eli'ezer demanded that Rabbi Levinger be removed from the Al-Duhayshah camp since he regards Levinger as a source of agitation. MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar felt otherwise, and claimed that the Likud handled the territories as a target for annexation.

Committee Chairman Abba Eban replied to Ben-Elisar, saying that according to the Camp David accords, the future of the territories will be determined only after 5 years of autonomy. The differences of conception and interpretation of the Camp David accords on autonomy referring to the territories or the population led the chairman of the committee and its former chairman to clash vociferously.

MK Ehud Olmert supports the policy of improving the quality of life in Judaea and Samaria, but demands that this be part of a political move in the area. He believes it is now necessary to set a timetable for the implementation of autonomy through coordination with Egypt and Jordan, and if they refuse, the autonomy should be unilaterally implemented, and Israel should define the various components in accordance with its concept. In Olmert's view, among these components should be the right to settle in Judaea and Samaria as well. [end recording]

Knesset Committee Approves Increased Subsidies

TA221250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] After holding two sessions, the Knesset Finance Committee approved the finance minister's request to increase the subsidy of milk, poultry, and eggs by 11 billion shekels. Our correspondent Moshe Rheinfeld reports that in its first session this morning, acting committee chairman Yitzhaq Seyger tried to postpone a decision until next week. Members of the committee overruled him, however, and held another session to approve the allocation for subsidies.

In response, Knesset Member Seyger said that the committee will pay a heavy price for this.

Egyptian Consul on Prerequisite for 'Tighter' Ties

TA211911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon and the solution of the Tabah dispute are Egypt's conditions for the improvement of bilateral ties. This was stated by the Egyptian consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, to our correspondent David Friedman.

Israel and Egypt fully agree that talks on Tabah should begin at once. According to the consul, Egypt demands that Israel cease digressing from earlier signed agreements on Tabah, and return that region to Egypt. This, he says, will result in tighter relations between the countries.

As for the Al-Naqurah talks, the Egyptian consul told our correspondent, the solution of the Lebanese problems in the talks will remove an obstacle that interferes with the natural course of proper relations.

Mubarak Ready To Meet Peres After Tabah Discussed

TA230944 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is prepared to hold a summit meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres after their respective aides "have discussed the details of the dispute regarding Tabah." Mubarak made these remarks in a meeting in Cairo this week with the president of the B'nai B'rith organization, Gerald Kraft.

The Egyptian president announced that he would soon send an envoy on his behalf to discuss all issues in dispute between the two countries. In a communique released after the meeting, it was noted that Mubarak had promised that the tightening of his country's relations with the Arab world would not be at the expense of its relations with Israel. Mubarak told his guest that he has a favorable impression of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' policy on the issue of improving the quality of life in the territories and the measures adopted by the government in anticipation of a pullout from Lebanon. According to Mubarak, the dispute over Tabah which has been hindering bilateral relations will be solved through a dialogue at the highest level.

Mubarak emphasized that the peace treaty is an inalienable fact and that Egypt would fulfill all its commitments. According to him, he also makes this clear in his contacts with other Arab leaders, and that is why Israel has no reason to fear for the fate of peace with Egypt. Kraft reported that he was favorably impressed by Mubarak's willingness to conduct a serious dialogue with Peres in a bid to improve relations with Israel and promote the peace process.

Leaders Assess King Husayn's Speech at PNC Session

Eban Sees No Breakthrough

TA230636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Abba Eban sees no signs of a breakthrough in Husayn's speech to the opening session of the PNC. Mr Eban told our correspondent in the Knesset 'Oded Ben-'Ami that Husayn's remarks show a willingness to end the freeze in the situation, but he believes the king will not take any step without Palestinian approval. MK Dan Meridor of the Likud believes that King Husayn's rapprochement with the PLO is moving him further away from a political option.

Cabinet Sees No Change

TA230713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0646 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Cabinet ministers do not attach any importance to and furthermore see no change in the speech made yesterday by King Husayn at the opening session of the PNC in Amman. Therefore, no Cabinet discussions on this are to be expected. Political sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent that Israel can only reiterate its stand calling on Jordan to come to the negotiating table without preconditions.

Peres, Ministers on Speech

TA231328 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister does not believe that the PLO will act according to King Husayn's proposal and adopt the political path for settling the conflict with Israel. Peres' spokesman said this to an AP correspondent in Jerusalem. The prime minister says that

according to past experience, any time there are disagreements among the Arab world or the PLO, there is increased competition in the direction of further extremism. Peres has nevertheless renewed his call on King Husayn to open negotiations with Israel without preconditions.

Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that some Cabinet ministers feared that Husayn would hint at his willingness to go in the direction of what is termed the Alignment-style Jordanian option. According to these ministers, if that were the case, the disagreements among the components of the national unity government would have been renewed.

Peres, Shamir Invited on Official Visit to Rome

TA211252 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Nov 84 p 2

['Aqiva Eldar report]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir were invited for a joint visit to Italy early next year. Two days ago, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi sent an official invitation to Peres and Shamir to pay a state visit to Rome.

Political elements in Jerusalem attribute the Italian decision to invite Peres and Shamir to Rome to the change of governments in Israel. The European countries hope that the Alignment's policy toward them, just as its improved treatment of the residents of the territories and its willingness to withdraw from Lebanon, will lead to a turning point in relations with Israel.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has not yet decided whether to accept the invitation by the Italian prime minister. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shamir will only return from the United States today. A discussion will soon be held on the invitation and it will be decided whether both Peres and Shamir will go to Italy or whether they will settle for a visit by only one of them.

Ceausescu 'Interested' in Meeting With Peres

TA221911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is interested in meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the near future in order to facilitate the peace process in our region. Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am, who returned a short time ago from a visit to Bucharest, brought this message with him. Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav talked with Knesset Member Bar'am at Ben Gurion Airport, just after he landed:

[Begin Bar'am recording] After I gave him a message from Shim'on Peres, in which Peres emphasized the achievement of his government concerning political issues and outlined his plans, Ceausescu asked me to give Shim'on Peres his urgent request to hold an exchange of views on political issues — especially in light of the fact that Ceausescu was reelected to office today, and that Shim'on Peres is a new prime minister — and to date there has been no connection between them at the level of prime minister and head of state. He said that he was convinced that contacts between himself and Shim'on Peres could be very helpful toward improving the situation in the Middle East. He maintained that this can come about quickly, and I intend to brief Shim'on Peres about President Ceausescu's request. [end recording]

Shamir, Levi Return From Overseas Visits

TA211838 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 21 Nov (ITIM) — Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned from Los Angeles this afternoon. He was the main speaker in a dinner given in honor of millionaire Armand Hammer.

Israeli bonds worth $66 million were purchased in the event, and Hammer himself added another $1 million for oil prospecting purposes in Israel.

Upon his return, it was reported that Mr Shamir will hold state visits to Panama and Venezuela in mid-December at the invitation of the presidents and foreign ministers of those two countries.

No news conference was held at the airport, and Mr Shamir proceeded directly to his home.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi also returned to Israel today. He came back from Paris.

Weizman Returns From FRG With Strauss Message

TA231053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman last night returned from a 24-hour visit to Germany, bringing with him a message from Bavarian Minister President Franz Joseph Strauss to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Weizman met Strauss in Munich and presented him with an invitation from Peres to visit Israel. It has been learned that Strauss will come to Israel next February.

Peres Wants $8 Billion Export Increase in 4 Years

TA221825 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today expressed the hope that within 4 years Israel's exports will increase from $11 to $19 billion. Peres said this at a reception given to him by the Ashqelon municipality, where he visited today. Our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv brings excerpts of Peres' remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] We want to follow two criteria: that new working places will enable each worker to produce at least $50,000 annually, allowing the worker to also receive higher wages; secondly, we want to attain by the end of this government's term — that is, within 4 years — an increase of Israel's exports from $11 billion to $19 billion — almost to double the country's exports. Then we will have no deficits, and we will not depend on the mercy of strangers. [end recording]

Peres on National Unity Government Effect

TA221930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said he feels that the Israeli people stand behind the national unity government. During a tour in Ashqelon Peres said that even though it is difficult to run a wide-based national unity government, the feeling is that the Israeli people are increasingly uniting behind it. According to Peres, governments and ministers can only be judged by their practical results, and the present government which has been in power for only about 60 days has already made many decisions on all economic issues, some of which are currently being implemented and others which are to be implemented soon.

He also noted that since the establishment of the government, hatred and divisions among the people have diminished; the styles of behavior and speech have changed; and one no longer witnesses the past unbridgeable enmity.

In answer to a question he said that the allocation of $50 million is now being considered to cover the debts of farmers. In addition, a special committee is considering the condition of those employed in raising turkeys and cattle.

Arab Officials Favor Weizman's Handling of Arabs

TA212040 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] In the Arab sector there is general satisfaction about 'Ezer Weizman's new plan on treating the Israeli Arabs. Arab public figures hope that the handling of the sector's affairs in Minister Weizman's office will bring about a comprehensive change in the attitude of the country to the Arab local municipalities and the Arab citizens in Israel. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports:

[Begin Ronen videotape] 'Ezer Weizman has lately held contacts with Umm al-Fahm. The officials of the municipality praise his efforts to help Umm al-Fahm, and view with favor his offer to head those responsible for the Arab sector. Above and beyond the personal favorable approach to Weizman, it is possible that structural changes, establishing a Ministry for Arab Affairs, and disassociation from the Interior Ministry will bring about a general change in the attitude to the Arab municipalities, and perhaps Weizman's personality will affect the general treatment of the Arabs.

Something has changed in the prime minister's office. The meeting yesterday between the prime minister and the heads of Arab municipalities is an attempt to return to a de facto recognition of the Council of Arab Mayors, a body which for the past few years has not been recognized. For the first time in some years there is an attempt here to face the issue of Israeli Arabs in a deep and practical way. [end videotape]

Economic Council Takes Unemployment Measures

TA211513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The economic council in charge of the package deal has decided to establish joint headquarters to deal with unemployment. The headquarters will consist of two teams: One will examine current employment possibilities; the other will locate places where there is a high unemployment figure and will try to solve the problem. At the beginning of the session, Prime Minister Peres announced that the government has no intention whatsoever of creating unemployment. Earlier, the finance minister rejected the Histadrut's demand to give wage increments to workers according to the labor agreements during the package deal period. The Histadrut secretary general will brief the prime minister on this issue.

Seventh ECOWAS Summit Convenes in Togo

Leaders Arrive for Summit

AB221135 Lome Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Heads of state and delegation have been meeting in Lome this morning within the framework of the Seventh ECOWAS summit. In this connection, all was set this morning with the arrival of Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari and Burkinabe head of state Thomas Sankara.

In all, 11 heads of state, 1 prime minister, and 4 heads of delegation are in the Togolese capital within the framework of the ECOWAS summit. They are host, President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo; President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast; Mathieu Kerekou of Benin; Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone; Seyni Kountche of Niger; Abdou Diouf of Senegal; Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau; Samuel Doe of Liberia; Lansana Conte of Guinea; Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria; Thomas Sankara of Burkina; Pedro Pedro Pires, prime minister of Cape Verde; Oumar Coulibaly, Malian minister of state for commerce; as well as the leaders of the Ghanaian, Mauritanian, and Gambian delegations.

Opening Session Begins

AB221623 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Lome, 22 Nov (PANA) — The 7th summit conference of the heads of state and government of the West African Economic Community (ECOWAS) opened Thursday morning in the Togolese capital. The opening session was addressed by President Gnassigbe Eyadema of Togo and the Guinean head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, who presented a progress report on the community's activities since last year's summit. Presidents Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone also addressed the session this morning. The afternoon's session scheduled for 1600 hours GMT will be held behind closed doors.

Sankara Addresses Summit

AB230950 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The seventh ECOWAS summit began in Lome, Togo, yesterday in the presence of 11 heads of state, including President Thomas Sankara, and 5 heads of delegation. They will examine ways and means of reviving the sluggish economies of our various states. Inoussa Kinde in Lome filed this report:

[Begin Kinde recording] The seventh ECOWAS summit began this morning at about 1000 in the Congress Hall of the Togolese People's Rally marble-walled palace in the presence of 11 heads of state and 5 heads of delegation. The opening ceremony took place about 2 hours after the arrival of President Sankara at the Lome airport.

In his opening speech, Togolese President Eyadema said the summit was important because of the wide-spread famine and drought. The summit will examine various points of views in one way or another, he said, adding that the road is still long in our efforts to achieve the integration of our economies for the happiness of our peoples. This is easy to understand because in the ECOWAS, there are differences of views in many fields.

President Eyadema stated that Africa, our continent, is in a state of crisis and one expects the universal conscience to be sensitive to our suffering; but this is not the case. That (?materialistic) conscience — namely the rich countries — has other preoccupations. One can mention the arms race and the North-South dialogue which, one must say, will not result in a new world order. It is therefore better to strengthen the South-South dialogue.

Among other issues examined were the setting up of a study committee by ECOWAS commerce ministers, the creation of a common currency, and the prompt payment of contributions.

ECOWAS incumbent chairman, Guinean President Lansana Conte, said that the economy and the infrastructure of his country made it impossible for Guinea to host this summit. According to Colonel Conte, for many years, the ECOWAS has been marking time because though decisions are made, many are not implemented.

He called on his peers for consultations in order to match our objectives to our means, especially to our financial means; to determine our programs according to our available resources; and to pay attention to what happens between one summit and another. He hoped the decisions made would be followed. According to him, there are three priorities: development of transports and telecommunications, free movement and settlement of persons and property, and promotion of a common policy for the community.

Who wants to talk next? The president of Burkina Faso stands out and speaks on behalf of the West African Economic Community [CEAO]. The tone and contents of his speech — proud, straighforward, and blunt — depart from other speeches. Some close their eyes. [as heard] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of the Republic said that this summit is a fortunate opportunity to expose our inability within the ECOWAS to solve our current problems. The existence of ECOWAS, he said, is an expression of Africa aimed at resisting and overcoming the exploitation and the domination of multinational organizations in the world.

Our backwardness and deadlocked situations have given us a complex of humility, and we act like a patient who takes in poison believing that it is medicine, Captain Sankara said, thus revealing his repeated determination to ensure that our organizations are run on a clear basis. There is no possible economic development without freedom, and we must wage a relentless and merciless struggle against the colonizer and domination. A right is not obtained through negotiations; it is snatched away, the comrade president said. And this must begin by severing the umbilical cord linking us to imperialism; the cutting exercize should not be done with scissors in a ward by a tender and careful midwife, instead, it must be done with an axe — quickly and brutally — like our woodcutters.

Comrade Sankara later recalled the poverty of our people because of famine and drought. The ECOWAS must fight the impact of the drought; nothing else must deter our attention, the president said. He then called for more rigor in the management of the community.

This afternoon, the heads of state met again behind closed doors at the 2 February Hotel. There is no doubt that the president will once again use the opportunity to fustigate mean practices and to speak of the need for rigor, accountability, and honesty in the management of the community, which groups more than 150 million people. The closing session of the summit will take place tomorrow evening. [end recording]

Buhari Explains Border Closure

AB231012 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has observed that the decision by Nigeria to reinforce security and regulate trade across the borders seemed to be misunderstood by some members of the Economic Community of West African States. Speaking yesterday in Lome, Togo, at the current meeting of the ECOWAS heads of state, General Buhari explained that apart from measures by the Federal Government to find solutions to the country's economic problems, the decision was within the framework of ECOWAS treaty and protocol. He gave the assurance that the borders would not remain closed a day longer than necessary.

General Buhari pointed out that if ECOWAS states and the whole of Africa are to improve on their status within the community of nations, the current summit would resolve to find lasting solutions to the continent's economic problems. He described ECOWAS as a great experiment which should be headlined and pursued relentlessly to its logical conclusion. The summit ends today.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of PRC Friendship Delegation

Messaadia Meets With Delegation

LD211822 Algiers APS in English 1103 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 21/11/84 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politbureau member responsible for the Permament Secretariat of the Central Committee, audienced yesterday the Chinese delegation headed by Mr Lin Lin, deputy chairman of Council of Friendship of the Chinese People With the Foreign Peoples.

The Chinese delegation expressed his [as received] satisfaction as for the economic and the scientific boost of Algeria.

The two sides recalled the initiatives taken commonly with a view to reinforce the two peoples and underlined with satisfaction the level reached by bilateral cooperation.

Mr Mohamed Yazid, member of the Permament Secretariat charged with the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples, and the Chinese ambassador in Algiers attended this meeting.

Cultural Cooperation Accord Signed

LD212137 Algiers APS in English 1112 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 21/11/84 (APS) — An accord of cultural cooperation was signed on Tuesday between the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples and the Chinese Association of Friendship With Peoples.

The accord which crowned a series of talks between the members of the council and the Chinese Association of Friendship With Peoples was signed on the Algerian part by Mr Kadoum Balkacem, secretary general of the council and on the Chinese side by Mr Lin Lin, deputy president of the Association of Friendship With Peoples.

The Chinese delegation is on an official visit in Algeria on the invitation of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Meets With Greek Prime Minister

LD221756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turyaki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, met yesterday evening with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece. He handed Papandreou a message from the brother leader of the revolution concerning developments in the region and following up the positive results of the Crete meeting.

A meeting was also held at the Greek Foreign Ministry last night between Dr al-Turyaki and the acting foreign minister of Greece, Karolos Papoulias. The situation in the region, bilateral relations, and matters of common interest were discussed.

AFP: Al-Turayki on Chad Withdrawal

AB221925 Paris AFP in French 1824 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Athens, 22 Nov (AFP) — The postponement of the withdrawal of "Libyan support elements" is due to "technical reasons and not political ones," 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, stated today in Athens. He told reporters before leaving Greece for Syria that France had been informed right from the beginning of the postponement. Mr al-Turayki further stated that Libya "will intervene again in Chad if Hissein Habre's (?supporters) attacked President Goukouni Oueddei's positions." The head of the Libyan diplomatic service also stressed that "Libya will implement the agreement it concluded with France." He added that, "the Aozou strip (in northern Chad) is part of our country and that was not discussed."

(?He) said that Libya supported OAU mediation in the conflict between Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei.

Asked about the establishment of a joint French and Libyan commission of observers announced by the Greek Government and denied by France, Mr al-Turayki declined to give any details.

It will be recalled that Al-Turayki arrived in Athens on Wednesday afternoon with a "positive message" from the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou concerning the "implementation of the agreement" concluded between the leader of the Libyan revolution and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Egyptian Claims of Assassination Plot Ridiculed

LD211615 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 28, Nov. 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Allegations made by Husni Mubarak on Libyan attempts to kill a number of world leaders was ridiculed by world diplomatic and political circles, particularly by diplomatic circles in the Egyptian capital, as was put forward by AFP's correspondent, Michael Jaran, who wrote yesterday, saying, "Egyptian authorities have gone too far in its political exploitation." He added, "Observers and diplomats in Egypt are sceptical about what was said by Husni Mubarak and some officials in his regime, that the Jamahiriyah is planning, as they claim, to kill a number of presidents in Europe and the Middle East."

A Western diplomatic source in [the] Egyptian capital stressed that the interior minister of the Egyptian regime failed to present any evidence for these allegations during his meeting on 8th November with the ambassador of West Germany, Kurt Mueller, and France's ambassador, Philippe Cuvillier. The minister repeated the same allegation he had already said in his press conference last Saturday, the source added.

Political observers pointed out that the Egyptian regime intends to publicize this issue due to the situation inside Egypt.

In Bonn, the paper *WESER-KURIER* received the Egyptian allegations on Libya with disgust, and described them as a scenario carried out by Husni Mubarak. The governmental spokesman in West Germany Peter (?Boenisch), in a press conference he held in Bonn on the 9th of November said Bonn rejects allegations against Libya by the Egyptian regime, and he ridiculed Egyptian allegations on [the] Libyan plan to kill Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

In Rome, the Italian paper *IL GIORNALE* out yesterday published an interview with the Italian prime minister, Craxi, in which he referred to Egyptian allegations and confirmed that the intention of the Egyptian Government in spreading such allegations are known to everybody; it has always done that concerning the Jamahiriyah.

In Madrid, the well-known Spanish journalist, (Manuel Lignishe), refuted the allegations by the head of the Egyptian regime against the Jamahiriyah in which he claims that she planned to kill Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and certain countries' leaders. He said, such accusations, which show the hatred of the head of the Egyptian regime towards the Jamahiriyah, are baseless and described the statements made by head of the Egyptian regime last Saturday as allegations.

King Hassan, Special Envoy Talk With Al-Qadhdhafi
LD211105 Tripoli JANA in English 0827 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Leader of the revolution yesterday evening received King Hassan II of Morocco's special envoy 'Abd al-Hakim Oraqi. Monday King Hassan II talked to the revolution leader on the telephone.

Jallud Receives Syrian, Iranian 'Brothers'
LD221807 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today received Brother Isam al-Nai'b, assistant to the Syrian foreign minister, and Brother Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary. The meeting was attended by a member of the People's Committee of the General People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

The Syrian and Iranian delegations took part in coordination meetings concerning the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran in confronting the imperialist attack; the Zionist and American threat, which indicates the aggressive spirit expressed by Reagan; and in defense of their peoples, the Palestinian cause and the region under the premise that the moral, material, and military capabilities and the Arab-Islamic popular base of these countries are capable of defeating the imperialist, crusading alliance and the reactionary forces threatening the region.

MOROCCO

Hassan Receives Gambian President in Fes
LD221719 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received at noon today at the royal palace in Fes, Sir Dawda Jawara, president of the Gambia, and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee set by the Islamic Conference Organization. The meeting was attended by the Gambian foreign minister, Lamin Kiti Jabang, and the ambassador of Gambia, on the Gambian side; and by Abdelouahed Belkziz, the foreign minister, and by His Majesty's advisors, Ahmed Reda Guedira and Mohamed Awwad, on the Moroccan side.

SUDAN

Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC
EA221826 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] An agreement to implement a program of cultural cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the PRC was signed this morning at the Foreign Ministry. Mr 'Abbas Musa, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, signed for Sudan and Mr Zhou Weizhi, the Chinese vice minister of culture, signed for the PRC.

People's Assembly Speaker Returns to Khartoum
JN211454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA) — 'Izz al-Din al-Sayyid, People's Assembly speaker and IPU chairman, returned to Khartoum today after completing the mission the IPU had entrusted him with. The Assembly speaker headed the IPU delegation that supervised legislative elections in Nicaragua. Al-Sayyid left Managua for London and Geneva last week to report to the IPU on this mission.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba To Leave Hospital 22 November
LD211812 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] We have joyfully learned that President Habib Bourguiba, following the improvement in his health and near complete recovery, will leave Al-Rabitah Hospital tomorrow morning, Thursday, and so return to the Presidential Palace in Carthage. President Habib Bourguiba conferred this morning at Al-Rabitah Hospital with Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, in the presence of Habib Bourguiba Jr, special adviser to the president.

Libyan Official Concludes Visit, Departs

LD220032 Tripoli JANA in English 1737 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis, 28 Safar, 21 Nov, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, wound up today, a visit to the Tunisian Republic during which he conveyed the wishes of the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the revolution to the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba of immediate recovery.

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was seen to Carthage Airport by Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, El-Mezri Chekir, minister in charge of civil service and administrative reforms, and members of the Jamahiriyah General Commission in Tunis.

L'ACTION Reports on the Visit of USSR's Demichev

Mzali Receives Demichev

PM201601 Tunis L'ACTION in French 13 Nov 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mohamed Mzali Receives Soviet Minister of Culture"]

[Text] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali received Soviet Minister of Culture and CPSU candidate member Petr Demichev at the government building in the Kasbah yesterday morning.

On leaving the meeting Mr Demichev told TAP that he conveyed to Mr Mzali Soviet President and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's best wishes to President Bourguiba, his keen desire for his rapid recover, and his wishes for health and prosperity. He also conveyed to the prime minister the Soviet Government's greetings.

The minister expressed satisfaction at the constant improvement in the Supreme Combatant's state of health, and said that he is convinced that President Bourguiba will very soon resume his activities.

He noted that the meeting dealt with bilateral cooperation, stressing that the already exemplary ties of cooperation between the two countries are still developing further in the various spheres. "We have appreciated all the attention to the development of Tunisian-Soviet relations shown by President Habib Bourguiba," Mr Demichev stated.

In this connection he explained that a cultural cooperation program has been drawn up and signed by the Tunisian and Soviet Ministries of Culture. This program, he added, will make it possible to intensify and broaden the cultural ties between the two countries.

The Soviet minister pointed out that during the meeting with Mr Mzali he reviewed various international issues of common interest, chiefly concerning peace and security in the world. He stressed in this connection that the two countries' stances on these issues are very close and even convergent.

The meeting, Mr Demichev noted, took place in a very cordial atmosphere and demonstrated once more that Tunisian-Soviet relations are developing on sound foundations and will be strengthened further in the future.

In conclusion, the Soviet minister of culture expressed his thanks to the prime minister and the Tunisian authorities for the warm welcome accorded him and for the opportunity given him to appreciate the true worth of the Tunisian people's great achievements under President Bourguiba's leadership and to acquaint himself with the wealth of Tunisia's cultural heritage, dating back several thousand years.

The meeting took place in the presence of Minister of Cultural Affairs Bechir Ben Slama, Tunisian Ambassador to Moscow Habib Ghrab, and USSR Ambassador in Tunis Vselovod Kizichenko, as well as members of the Soviet cultural delegation.

Cultural Cooperation Talks Reported

PM201321 Tunis L'ACTION in French 13 Nov 84 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia-USSR: Cultural Joint Committee Session Begins"]

[Text] Bechir Ben Slama, cultural affairs minister, and Petr Demichev, Soviet culture minister and candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, presided over the opening session of the Tunisian-Soviet joint committee examining the cultural cooperation program between the two countries for 1985 through 1987 at the Cultural Affairs Ministry Saturday [10 November]. The session was attended by Tunisian Ambassador to Moscow Mohamed Habib Ghrab and Soviet Ambassador to Tunis Vselovod Kizichenko.

Ben Slama wished his guest a good stay in Tunisia and wished the committee complete success in its work. He also paid tribute to the revolution carried out by the Soviet Union, which enabled it to attain major achievements and to grant constant support to the peoples struggling for their freedom, recalling in this connection the glorious revolution carried out under Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba's leadership over the past 50 years, that is, since the creation of the Neo-Destour Party, when he said, the Tunisian people began to make major progress in the various fields.

He also expressed satisfaction with the excellent and fruitful relations and the diversified and solid cultural cooperation between the two countries, stressing that this cooperation — one of the first established with many fraternal and friendly countries — dates back to 1963, just a year after the establishment of the Cultural Affairs Ministry.

For his part Petr Demichev thanked the Tunisian leaders for the warm welcome given to him and his accompanying delegation and expressed satisfaction with the good bilateral cooperation in several fields.

Having stressed his country's desire to impart a new thrust to this cooperation, especially in the cultural sector, the Soviet minister said that he attaches particular importance to the cultural

cooperation program to be signed at the end of this week.

Among other things, he stressed the concordant viewpoints of Tunisia and the USSR with regard to topical international issues, pointing out that his country is struggling unceasingly against the arms race and for the establishment of world peace. He stressed the major role that men of culture can play in achieving the objectives of peace.

DJIBOUTI

All Ethiopian Refugees To Go Home 'Voluntarily'

EA222338 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Summary] The tripartite talks between Djibouti, Ethiopia, and United Nations High Commission for Refugees officials in Djibouti have produced a program to repatriate all Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti.

The program states that by 31 December 1984 all Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti will be expected to have voluntarily returned to Ethiopia. The tripartite talks also agreed to move some of the refugees in Djibouti from their present camps to other camps where they can easily receive assistance until the end of December.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Urges Individual Effort To Combat Drought

EA211500 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that from now on every Ethiopian should expand work on backyard vegetable gardening, in addition to their usual jobs, to fulfill as much of their food requirements as possible.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said this today when he opened a 2-day seminar at the Central Planning National Committee office organized by the Ministry of Agriculture to find ways of containing the problems caused by the drought.

In his speech, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the number of drought victims this year is enormous. He added that as the fulfillment of food requirements is the basis for the survival of any society, we should make greater and more extensive efforts than ever to contain the current food shortage that we are facing. Our comrade revolutionary leader said that the Ethiopian peasant in particular must reliably implement his very important share in our national efforts to save lives by developing additional land and increasing its productivity to help himself and his compatriots.

Noting that drought can happen at any time, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that there is no alternative to freeing farming stage by stage from the pressures of the climatic changes by making efforts to increase agricultural productivity, constructing dams, and extending irrigation. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that there is no alternative but to emerge victorious from this decisive struggle with nature. He said he is certain we would change the present ugly situation within a few years if we work hard with the determination and belief that the problem demands.

Present at the seminar chaired by our comrade revolutionary leader were WPE Politburo members and alternate members and WPE Central Committee members. Participants of the seminar included representatives from the offices concerned, department heads and experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, zonal planning commissioners, regional WPE cooperative heads, and regional and district level agricultural representatives.

CC Politburo Issues Statement on Resettlement

EA212354 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo in a statement today announced that the beginning of the resettlement program aimed at implementing the action plan set up to combat the drought was satisfactory.

In its statement, the Politburo pointed out that prime attention was given to the drought problem and that plans are being implemented at all levels to help solve the problem. In this respect, the people are showing great participation in nationwide activity to implement the plan. The Politburo pointed out that this activity of combatting the drought problem covers the resettlement program aimed at finding a lasting solution, apart from supplying food, medicine, clothing, and other relief aid to drought-affected compatriots, and added that various cooperative efforts are being made to assist our endeavors. In this respect, among those are those who had been affected by drought in the Tigrai and Welo regions and were willing to be resettled so that they can live by producing in any part of the country. The first group of settlers was moved to Welega, Kefa, and Ilubabor regions and the reception given by the three regions was very positive.

The Politburo has expressed gratitude and appreciation particularly to the working people of Ilubabor region for the speedy implementation of the directives of our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, during his recent visit to the region, by building thousands of permanent residences, preparing farm implements, and supplying household goods for compatriots. This has a good, exemplary effect.

The Politburo expressed thanks for the administrative and coordination activities of the regional party bodies, government, and public organizations which had contributed to this. It added that the resettling compatriots were welcomed by the people throughout the country while traveling to their destinations. Even though the job of saving our drought-affected compatriots and helping them establish a better life is very complicated, the Politburo expressed its belief that if the working people fight decisively with a united hand and if cooperation is given from all directions, we will succeed in this task.

Minister Meets With Bulgarian Counterpart

EA221117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye, Workers Party Of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and Labor and

Social Affairs minister, met and held talks this afternoon at his office with a Bulgarian delegation, led by Comrade Stefan Dosev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee alternate member and acting deputy chairman of the Labor and Social Affairs Committee. During the talks, Comrade Berhanu briefed the delegation on the destruction that drought has caused among our people, on action taken by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to alleviate the problem, and on plans for future action.

Ideas were exchanged on strengthening existing relations between the two countries, on the possibility of training Ethiopians in Bulgaria in various fields, and on the relations that should exist regarding labor and social affairs. Present during the ceremony were Comrade Petrov Kusov, Bulgarian ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; Comrade Yemane Araya, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; and other comrades.

Libya Donates Three Planes for Drought Aid

LD220056 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The three aircraft donated by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Ethiopia in the effort to alleviate the drought problem in the transport sector arrived at Bole International Airport today. Brother (Khalif Ahmad Bazalia), secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in revolutionary Ethiopia, pointed out that these aircraft and personnel will indefintely serve the areas affected by drought. Comrade Berhanu Deresa, deputy commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, in a speech during the occasion, pointed to the good relations existing between the two countries and thanked the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah for sending the aircraft for transport services.

KENYA

Border Meeting Urges Action Against Rustlers

EA220954 Nairobi KNA in English 1430 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lodwar Nov. 21 (KNA) — A joint border meeting between delegates from Turkana and West Pokot Districts and their counterparts from Kotido and Moroto Districts in Uganda have recommended that the Kenya and Uganda Governments hold simultaneous military operations on both sides of the border to effectively disarm cattle rustlers along the common border.

At a meeting held at the Turkana D.C's [District Commissioner's] Office in Lodwar, the delegates resolved that before the military operations were approved by higher authorities in their respective governments, security personnel on both sides of the border should intensify their patrols along the border with the aim of reducing cattle rustling incidents.

The meeting further agreed to hold joint barazas on both sides of the border to educate wananchi on the importance of peaceful coexistence which was an important prerequisite for development along the border.

On Turkana, people who have temporarily migrated with their livestock to Uganda in search of pastures, the delegates agreed that they should continue to live in Uganda until the current drought in Turkana District was over. It was, however, resolved that the Turkana people living across the common border must be made to understand they had to adhere to the laws governing Uganda. It was noted with satisfaction that no poaching incidents have been reported along the common border in recent years and it was hoped that the condition will remain the same in future.

SOMALIA

President Barre Interviewed by AL-MUSAWWAR

PM221533 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 16 Nov 84 pp 24-26, 58

[Interview with President Mohammed Siad Barre by Muhammad Sa'id in Mogadishu — date not given]

[Excerpts] A few hours before the time set for the interview, I received a telephone call from the Somali president's press adviser. He told me that the president wanted to know if it were possible for *AL-MUSAWWAR*'s representative to travel to Hargeysa, capital of northern Somalia. When I asked why I was told that it was because of the reports carried by the BBC in its Somali, Arabic, and English broadcasts and cited later by VOA, AFP, and some Arabic newspapers to the effect that there were clashes and exchanges of fire between the Somali forces and elements of the opposition in northern Somalia, which used to be known as British Somalia, that 100 officers had been killed and many others wounded, and that a state of alert had been declared and a curfew imposed.

So my interview with President Siad Barre was postponed until after my return from Hargeysa. I traveled by air to Hargeysa. The flight took over 3 hours. I suddenly felt the difference between the pleasant fall climate of Mogadishu, spoiled only by the high humidity and proximity to the equator, and that of Hargeysa, which is more than 2,000 meters above sea level and is as cold as any European capital in winter.

On my return to the capital, Mogadishu, I had my interview with President Siad Barre. He received me in the guest hall of the presidential palace. Before I could begin the interview, the president addressed the following question to me: How did you find the situation in northern Somalia?

I replied: I could find no material evidence of what I read in the reports disseminated by the BBC, VOA, the press, or AFP in Djibouti.

He asked: Will you mention that in *AL-MUSAWWAR?*

I replied: God willing.

Then, before the president could ask me another question or change the course of the dialogue, I asked President Barre: How do you explain the timing of these reports and why has this kind of report been chosen?

With a question mark written all over his face, he replied: I am really surprised by this behavior and puzzled as to the purpose of such reports. We do not know what they want. Do they want to drive Somalia to take a certain attitude? This is war, but it is a different kind of war. We must realize that this media war is a war against the Somali people and we must stand up to it. I was surprised when the BBC broadcast these fabricated reports, but I was pained when I learned that some Arab papers published the reports without verification. They should have waited and checked with Somali sources or, if not, with neutral sources.

Question: Why did Somali official sources not deny these reports and allegations at the time?

Answer: An official statement denying these allegations was in fact issued, but it is unreasonable that we should waste all our time in replying to these lies and allegations. I do not care what foreign sources say, but it hurts me to see some sectors of our Arab press relying on hostile sources in their reporting without verification or analysis. I ask: Why did they not go to the authentic sources. They should seek the truth.

Question: Somalia is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab family, the Islamic family, and the OAU. How do you assess Somalia's relations with the two superpowers, bearing in mind the risks of international polarization in the nonaligned countries?

Answer: As I have said, we live in peace with others. In fact we have good relations with those who do not stand against Somali interests. Since we serve our people's interests, we should always remember this fact as we face more than one viewpoint on any particular issue. In the Arab world we, prompted by a feeling of fraternity, try to be friendly to everyone, including those who launch campaigns against Somalia and attack its national choice.

We refuse to extend a hand to those who do not believe in God and His religions and who do not believe in genuine human values. Except for those, our relations are good with everyone and we always endeavor to keep them that way.

I asked President Siad Barre about Somalia's relations with its neighbors in view of the continuous conflict in the Horn of Africa.

Interrupting, the Somali president said: I know that you have interviewed more than one Mogadishu official on the Horn of Africa. You have discussed this issue with Mohamed Ali Hamid, the minister in charge of foriegn affairs [as published], but I could explain to you the nature of our relations with our neighbors if you like.

Question: Djibouti?

Answer: There are no problems between us. We must cooperate. Ever since Djibouti's independence 7 years ago we have been trying to help it. We want to increase our cooperation with it but the war has exhausted some of our forces. We and Djibouti are parts of the same body. We are not only neighbors. We are brothers.

Question: What about Yemen — Aden?

Answer: Our relations are not good. We believe that our differences are foolish because we are brothers and neighbors. Although our views differ we should not have disputes.

Question: What about Yemen — Sanaa?

Answer: We have the amity of friends and brothers.

Question: Kenya?

Answer: We have no problems with our southern neighbor Kenya. Our relations have improved as a result of the Arab-African dialogue and because we are both OAU members. I have visited Nairobi several times. We hold consultations regularly.

Question: And Ethiopia?

Answer: Ethiopia moves in accordance with Moscow's attitude and seeks the help of Havana. That has added to the tension between our two countries. They have never tried to knock on the door of good-neighborliness and African fraternity. Whenever something happens they blame the Somali regime.

Question: What are the chances of a summit conference between you and Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to agree on practical solutions to the problems of the Horn of Africa and establish good-neighborly relations between the two countries?

Answer: We have explained our position frankly. We are willing to go to the negotiating table, but first we request the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from the Somali positions of (Halanbal) and Balumbale which were occupied by the Ethiopian forces during the clashes which occurred about 2 years ago.

Question: How do you view Egyptian-Somali relations and what positive developments have occurred in connection with the strengthening of these already strong relations?

Answer: I can say that Egyptian-Somali relations are good. It has always been our aim to have excellent relations with Egypt because we are interested in more cooperation with Egypt. We urge Egypt to adopt a stand toward Somalia equal to Egypt's position in the hearts of the Somali people.

We hope that the positive Egyptian attitude will continue because of our national closeness and because of Somalia's warm feelings for Egypt. While thanking Egypt for its fraternal attitude, we hope for and expect an Egyptian response that would make us appreciate the real value of the Egyptian attitude toward Somalia. I think that Egypt knows best to what extent Somalia wishes to increase joint cooperation between the two countries.

For further explanation I addressed the following question to President Barre: Could you be specific as to what you believe should be the order of priorities in Egyptian-Somali relations?

Using his fingers to enumerate the priorities, the Somali president said: 1. The Egyptian Arab role in helping to secure Somalia's defenses.

2. Increasing economic cooperation. We have recently signed some agreements providing for the export of livestock to Egypt and the import of medicine and ready-made clothes from Egypt, but we look forward to more joint investment projects. We are interested in exporting fruits, grain, and various popular kinds of fish in return for Egyptian oil and industrial products.

3. We look forward to an Egyptian cultural role.

Radio Halgan Reports Resistance Activities

40 Loyalist Soldiers Killed

EA221316 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The intrepid fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched an attack on the bases of the Mogadishu clique's forces at Abesale which is not far from (Bacaadweeyn) on the major road linking the north and south of the country and only 30 km from Galicaio, capital of Mudugh region.

The DFSS fighters inflicted heavy casualties on men and material of the forces of the brutal regime. The enemy forces lost 35 soldiers and 5 other officers killed. The dead officers were the commanders of various units of the forces of the Barre regime stationed in those areas. Among the dead officers were the commander of the 10th Brigade of the enemy forces. At the same time, many soldiers who have not yet realized why they are fighting have been wounded.

The DFSS fighters also destroyed an armored personnel carrier and a [word indistinct] Fiat truck. The justice-fighting forces of the DFSS suffered no casualties during the engagement.

'Foreign Helicopters' Making Patrols

EA221415 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] A direct report by our reporters from the mountain range of Goliis, between Boorama and Ceerigaabo, states that foreign helicopters are making constant patrols in the area. The Siad Barre regime is using the foreign helicopters against the bitter and just struggle being waged by the Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters in the Goliis range.

The reports from Goliis range add that after the fascist regime of Mogadishu failed to contain the fierce fighting waged by the gallant fighters of the SNM and after it suffered crushing defeat at the hands of the SNM's gallant fighters, the Mogadishu regime called in foreign forces to support its own forces in the northern regions of the country, in order to prolong its existence. The reporters add that foreign planes are patrolling in formations over the Goliis range in the northwest, (Awdal), Togdheer, and Senag regions.

Our reporters in the Goliis mountains add that the helicopters are searching for unit bases of the SNM fighters who are waging war from those mountains and will take pictures. The bases of the SNM units in the mountain range have been deliberately sited in concealed places in the mountains.

The helicopters are also there in order to support the enemy of the Somali nation whenever they are engaged with forces of the Somali opposition forces fighting for justice.

Durruqsi Village Liberated

EA221422 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 84 Nov 84

[Text] A Radio Halgan reporter in Togdheer region says that on 19 November the fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces liberated Durruqsi village, in Degmada Burco, Togdheer region, from the enemy forces still loyal to the brutal regime of General Siad Barre.

The report says units from the Colonel Abdullahi Haji Said base of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces launched an attack on the enemy base at Durruqsi on 19 November.

During the engagement, the enemy soldiers were crushed. The SNM fighters captured the enemy base at Durruqsi and captured all the military hardware at the base.

Our reporter adds that the enemy lost 10 soldiers killed and 24 others wounded. Two enemy vehicles were burned. The remnants of the enemy troops were pursued by the gallant fighters of the SNM for 30 km.

The SNM fighters who captured Durruqsi lost two martyrs and four others were wounded.

Officer Defects to DFSS

EA230008 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A report from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, says that Lieutenant Colonel Abdullahi Jama Kulmiyeh of the Somali Armed Forces has defected to the DFSS.

Lt-Col Abdullahi joined the Somali Armed Forces in 1961. Before his defection to the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, he was the head of the Armed Forces communications and coast guard department.

The senior officer and other men who recently joined the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces told Radio Halgan reporters that they had defected after realizing that they could no longer bear the increasing oppression of the Siad Barre regime of the Somali people.

They had decided to join the armed struggle of the Somali opposition forces to hasten the fall of the dying regime of dictator General Siad Barre.

Warning Issued on Vehicles

EA230012 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A statement released by the high command of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces, has said that all vehicles confirmed to be working for the Mogadishu clique of General Barre will be seized. The statement added that similar fate would befall all vehicles confirmed to belong to the bootlickers of the regime and other surrogates confirmed to be working for it.

The statement once again warns the general public not to allow their vehicles to traverse the areas where the liberation fighters are waging an armed struggle against the Mogadishu regime.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Criticizes U.S. 'Moves' on Namibia

EA222142 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The chairman of the OAU, Mwalimu Nyerere, has criticized the current U.S. moves on the Namibian independence and said they were just a form of deception and loose politics. Mwalimu made the remark during a news conference for foreign and local journalists at the State House in Dar es Salaam today and on the new American initiatives to bring talks to the parties concerned with the Namibian issue. [sentence as heard]

Mwalimu said the Americans are attacking UN Security Council Resolution 435, thus defying its implementation, and their linkage of Cuban troops present in Angolan to the Namibian independence issue is a clear hatred of the Angolan Government. He said it was the Americans who created the linkage condition supported by the South African racist regime to delay the UN (?moves), but expressed hope that the OAU will achieve its main objective to liberate the entire continent.

On the nonaggression accords, Mwalimu said the racist regime does not abide by its initiated agreements and that it dishonored them even after they were officially signed. He said they are a humiliation to its neighbors.

Mwalimu said Tanzania sympathized with the circumstances under which Mozambique reached an accord with the South African regime, but said the accord has neither stopped the liberation struggle inside the country nor the banditry activities in Mozambique.

He said the fire against apartheid is fanned by apartheid itself and that the struggle for freedom in southern Africa has reached its sore point.

UGANDA

Government Denies Use of Foreign Troops

EA212259 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Information has stated that some Western media have continued to distort the situation in Uganda. Some have recently reported that some foreign troops have come to Uganda to be deployed in operations against bandits.

It has always been the policy of the Government of Uganda since election in 1980 to ensure the security of Uganda in the hands of the Uganda security forces. This is exemplified by the fact that the government has (?as early as) June 1981 agreed with the Government of Tanzania for the withdrawal of the Tanzanian Army and police.

Since then there have been no foreign forces engaged in any operations in Uganda. The whole world knows of the arrangements between the Government of Uganda and the various countries regarding the training of Uganda Army and police by foreign instructors. None of those instructors had ever been deployed in the operations, in any military or police operation.

Banditry activities are being increasingly controlled. The claims by the bandits of having confronted, engaged, and either killed or captured foreign troops within Uganda at any time have no basis and bear no truth whatsoever.

Any foreign media which accepts without verification such lies and broadcasts the same can only be treated as an enemy of Uganda, as it puts credibility, integrity, and intentions to question.

CAMEROON

France's Nucci Arrives, Meets Biya, Comments

AB211855 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Christian Nucci, the French minister of cooperation and development, has just been received by President Paul Biya. Mr Nucci arrived yesterday for a 2-day offcial visit to Cameroon. After his talks at the state house, he told Christopher Ndassi the purpose of his talks with President Biya.

[Begin recording] [Nucci] First of all, I met the minister of national education yesterday afternoon and we discussed matters of education; in fact, we discussed the redeployment of our technical assistance. As you are aware, for various reasons, and for financial reasons, as well as for motives dictated by the normal evolution of things, especially the type of training provided, we have decided to gradually reduce our assitance in a number of positions of lesser importance. So, these are the types of issues we discussed with the minister of national education.

With President Biya, who did me the honor of receiving me for more than 1 hour and 20 minutes, we discussed various problems related to our bilateral cooperation and obviously major current issues, such as the problem of Chad. As you are aware, the president has always attached particular importance to the solution of that problem. He wanted information about the situation. As you are aware, I have just been to Chad, and I also met President Denis Sassou-Nguesso last Monday in Paris.

[Unidentified reporter] Now that we know that the Libyan forces have not left Chad, what are the measures France intends to take to force the Libyan troops to leave that country?

[Nucci] The first measure that we have taken, which we need not recall, is that the withdrawal of the Libyan troops must take place in accordance with the agreement we signed on the deadline that has been fixed by this agreement. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said recently that the withdrawal is taking place, so we are hoping that it will end so that we can hold another conference to seek a political solution to the Chadian problem. [end recording]

More Face Trial for Coup Attempt

AB221720 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Yaounde, Nov 22 (AFP) — Another trial of people accused in connection with the attempted coup in Cameroon last April opened here today, according to unofficial sources. As happened during earlier trials, there was heavy security around the Cameroonian Army's Headquarters, where the military tribunal usually sits.

There has been no official announcement of a new trial, but President Paul Biya said during a meeting with French journalists last week that 52 more people would face trial soon and that this would be the last in the series of hearings related to the failed coup. According to official figures, a total of 51 people have already been sentenced to death during earlier trials, 205 given terms of imprisonment, and 232 released.

Members of the Republican Guard attempted to overthrow President Biya's government on April 6 but the putsch was put down by loyalist forces.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

France Set for New Chad Military Intervention

AB211028 Paris AFP in French 1134 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Bangui, 20 Nov (AFP) — Barely a few weeks after the end of the Manta operation in Chad, France is ready again for another military intervention in that country if the Libyan troops still stationing in the north of the territory do not undertake a "significant" withdrawal movement in the coming days, observers said in Bangui today.

About 250 French soldiers, that is two companies, have been placed on alert in the last 48 hours in the CAR, a country bordering on Chad. It is not known whether the troops will take off from Bangui or from Bouar, a town located at 400 km from the CAR capital.

The military authorities will not tell the exact number of French troops stationed in the CAR now. But it is indicated in Bangui that in normal times the total strength of the French contingent does not exceed 1,200 men. The CAR may once again become the "platform for the taking off" of a new French military intervention in Chad.

CHAD

Habre Urges Firm Line From France

PM221545 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "Chad: Ndjamena Urges France To Take Firm Line"]

[Text] Ndjamena — "After the Libyan deception, France must shoulder its responsibilities," the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY [ATP] wrote on Monday 19 November, reflecting fairly clearly the feeling, which prevails in the Chadian capital.

With the satisfaction of finally seeing France admit what their government had been saying for several days — that not all the Libyan troops had left the north of their country — the Chadians maintain that the ball is now in the French court and that this time Paris must show more determination.

"This unfortunate affair," ATP writes, "once again raises the whole question of the French intervention in Chad. The result of the Manta operation is far from what the Elysee had hoped, because, as soon as the French troops left, the Libyans brought out their claws again."

"This observation confirms the government's constant position, which is that the only way of obtaining peace is to kick the Libyans out of our territory. France must therefore draw the necessary conclusions," ATP continues, before concluding: "If France hesitates because it has major interests in Libya, it must not forget that it has special relations with Chad, and all the French-speaking African countries following this affair."

This reminder of France's role in Africa is full of ulterior motives. The Chadians very closely followed the commentaries prompted in France and other countries by Paris' "blunder."

It was back on Friday, in other words a few hours after Mr Mitterrand's statement, that France contemplated the possible responses to the Libyan failure to withdraw. Mr Cheysson discussed the matter with President Habre on the telephone Sunday morning. The external relations minister mentioned various hypotheses, including the resumption of reconnaissance flights and the possible return of French soldiers to Ndjamena. According to a reliable source here, the Chadian president was not very enthusiastic about the return of a contingent if its mission was to be the same as that ofthe Manta operation: to halt the Libyan advance.

However, he apparently agreed to discuss the matter in the framework of a more general examination of the situation with Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Lacaze. Both had 3 and 1/2 hours of private talks with Mr Habre on Monday.

Although nothing filtered through from that meeting, it is likely that all scenarios were examined and that positions were clarified between men who undoubtedly have good personal relations.

When he left Ndjamena late Monday afternoon Mr Hernu said he had had "a detailed and complete conversation" with President Habre. "I do not think," the defense minister continued, "that there have been many meetings which lasted as long. We examined together wll the problems facing this region." "If the French soldiers had not come the Libyans would be in Ndjamena," the minister observed, before adding: "If you tell me that the withdrawal of the Libyan forces does not correspond to what we had hoped, that is true. But the decisions that have been made must be kept."

Mr Hernu was not prepared to say more about the way of making the Libyans keep their word, waiting until he had informed the head of state of the tenor of his talks this Tuesday morning. However, he added that if the reconnaissance flights were thought necessary, they would be continued. In reply to a question on the time required to send back French soldiers, Gen Lacaze said: "We are capable of bringing a company back here within a few hours." Units stationed in Bangui have been placed on operational alert, and their arrival here would be quick, since the military transport aircraft were sent to the Central African Republic after Manta's withdrawal.

Although it is still impossible to say what form Paris' response will take, Ndjamena insists that half-measures are no longer appropriate. The scenario most commonly hoped for here is clear: "France should kick the Libyans out of the country and we will reconquer the north."

In this connection there is reason to think that Mr Hissein Habre reminded Mr Hernu of the assurances which he was given by Mr Mitterrand, in the presence of Presidents Houphouet-Boigny, Mobutu, and Bongo during the African minisummit in Paris last October, to cover the contingency of Tripoli failing to keep its promises. Although those assurances were not enough to remove the Chadian president's doubts about a possible Libyan withdrawal, they seemed sufficiently firm to improve the atmosphere.

In stating prematurely that the Libyans had packed up, did not France get caught in its own trap, and is it not likely to be forced to go much further than it would have wished? How far is Paris prepared to go now to ensure that the 16 September agreement is honored? This is the question which everybody here is asking. The answer rests with President Mitterrand. Mr Hernu will probably be able to give him precise details on the situation on the spot as the French military see it, and as the Chadian president himself sees it. So the next few days should be decisive for this new episode in the Chadian crisis.

Meanwhile Chadian sources in Ndjamena state that the Chadian National Armed Forces have strengthened their positions on the northern front where, up to Friday, a resumption of Libyan and Transitional National Union Government activity had been observed. Since then, they stress, calm has been restored. Nonetheless, the Libyan soldiers have apparently still not started withdrawing.

Cabinet Condemns Libyan 'Humanitarian' Group:
AB222110 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met this morning in the conference hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Here is a report read by the minister delegate to the Presidency in Charge of Information, Soumaila Mahamat.

[Begin Mahamat recording] Report on the Cabinet meeting: Today, Thursday, 22 November 1984, the ordinary Cabinet meeting was held under the chairmanship of Comrade El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic and head of state. The Cabinet examined two items on the agenda.

The president of the Republic informed the Cabinet about the current implications and consequences of the Franco-Libyan agreement of 16 September 1984. The Cabinet condemned as firmly as possible the violation of the so-called agreement by Libya and warned the terrorist Tripoli regime of the consequences of this action. The Cabinet also noted that the terrorist Tripoli regime not only failed to withdraw its occupational forces, but it is also strengthening its positions in the north and has been engaged in repeated attacks. The Cabinet is drawing the attention of national and world opinion to this serious reality.

The Cabinet also condemned the campaign of lies launched recently by certain media and a certain so-called humanitarian organization against the government on the few clashes that

occurred in the south. This campaign is really aimed at masking the cause of this situation, which is the consequence of Libyan occupation and of the terrorist Tripoli regime's policy of aggression and destabilization. The meeting ended at 1300. [end recording]

Government Denies Presence of French Observers

AB221815 Paris AFP in French 1651 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Nov (AFP) — The Chadian Government, in reference to its own sources of information, denied information from Athens on Thursday afternoon to the effect that there are French observers in northern Chad. Information concerning the existence of joint commissions of French and Libyan observers "are baseless," Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat told AFP. He considered that this information is the fruit of "Libyan maneuvers aimed at giving the impression that Libyan troops are really being withdrawn from Chad."

Libyan Helicopters Fire on Chadian Army Patrol

AB211628 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Nov 21 (AFP) — Libyan helicopters fired on a Chadian Army patrol in the region of Kalait, northwestern Chad, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said here today. The Chadian minister also asserted that an Antonov transport plane had overflown Kouba Olanga, in the north, and Ati, east of Ndjamena.

Mr Soumaila's statement followed reports yesterday from Chad Government sources that France was giving Libya 1 or 2 weeks to withdraw the rest of its troops from northern Chad, or face further French military action. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu flew here with Army Chief of Staff General Jeannou Lacaze on Monday for talks with President Hissein Habre.

The Habre government, along with the United States, has expressed consistent skepticism about the Libyans' intentions of respecting the mutual troop withdrawal accord under which France pulled out its soldiers ending November 10. France [words indistinct] asserted that the Libyans had all left as well, then admitted last week that some had remained.

Mr Soumalia said the attack on the Chadian forces in Kalait had caused no casualties or damage. But he said it "proved that the (withdrawal) agreement was a trick by Tripoli, which got the French to pull out in order to pursue its expansionist aims in Chad." The Chadian Army has recently reinforced its troops in northern and northeastern Chad, in Kouba-Olanga and Kalait, Chad Government soruces said.

In Paris, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius told the National Assembly today that "all necessary measures" would be taken to assure that the Franco-Libyan agreement was carried out. Reliable sources in Central African Republic, Chad's southern neighbor, said earlier this week that 250 French troops had been put on alert there in case of an eventual new French intervention in Chad.

Mr Fabius said President Francois Mitterrand, meeting last Thursday with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had told the colonel that Libya must keep its promises. The French press and the right-center opposition have attacked Mr Mitterrand for meeting the Libyan leader, and the French Government for its inconsistencies as to whether the Libyans were or were not remaining in Chad.

Also in Paris, Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou told reporters today that there were between 5,000 and 6,000 Libyan soldiers in northern Chad, and that late last week Libyan aircraft had made reconnaissance flights over Kalait and another northeastern area, Oum Chalouba. Western estimates of the continuing Libyan presence have ranged from 1,200 to 3,000.

In Yaounde, Cameroon, French Minister for Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci met today with President Paul Biya for 90 minutes. Mr Nucci said he informed Mr Biya of "the firmness with which France intends to ensure that the agreement" with Libya "will be respected by both parties." Yaounde played a not inconsiderable role in the deployment and withdrawal of the French operation "Manta" in Chad, authorizing materiel to transit through Cameroon. Mr Biya on Thrusday said he had offered France the same facilities in case of a resumption of military activities, but Mr Nucci said today he hoped this would not be necessary.

GUNT Seeking Aid From 'Friendly Countries'

AB211236 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Summary] Comrade Rachid Manani, minister of national defense, veterans and war victims, has returned to Bardai following a mission to several places in the liberated zone. The comrade minister kindly answered questions by Radio Bardai.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, have we been finished with the reorganization of the National Liberation Army [ANL]? If yes, can you tell us how this reorganization was carried out?

[Manani] I must say that the reorganization of the ANL has been completed.

[Question] Mr Minister, the Ndjamena group — reechoed by the United States and some media organizations in the pay of the imperialists as well as by international reactionary elements — has been talking about so-called Libyan forces still present in our country. What can say about this?

[Manani] If they do not talk today about Libyan forces, they will unfailingly talk about an imaginary Islamic Legion. How could the American satellites differentiate between military forces?

[Question] France has ordered the overflying of Ndjamena and other localities in Chad. What do you think about this as the minister of defense?

[Manani] We are aware of this. We are also aware of the recruitement of mercenaries and their arrival in Ndjamena.

Besides, some of the mercenaries have been distributed among the FAN units. Concerning the overflying of Ndjamena by French planes, France has claimed that they fell within the framework of a so-called cooperation agreement with the FAN. As far as we are concerned, we will take full advantage of our relations with the friendly countries and especially of the cooperation agreements concluded between the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and friendly African countries. This means that we also have the right to call for assistance.

[Question] Can you tell us about the situation in the southern part of the country?

[Manani] The situation in the south of the country is tense. An unjust war is being waged against the unarmed civilian populations in the southern part of the country. Habre has always been a supporter of the scorched-earth policy. His troops have been setting fire to villages and crops. A conspiracy of silence surrounds this unjust was against the unarmed civilian populations. [end recording]

France Subjected To Strong Pressures From U.S.

AB211430 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Niamey, 21 November (AFP) — France "has not got an independent foreign policy" and "is being taken in tow by the United States," the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), the armed opposition to Hissein Habre's regime, affirmed on Tuesday over Radio Bardai monitored in Niamey.

Commenting on the resumption of the French reconnaissance flights in Chad and the placing on alert of 250 French soldiers stationed in Bangui in the Central African Republic, the GUNT disclosed that the "180-degree turn made by Paris" came at about the exact time French External Relations Minister Cheysson "is in Washington where the Mitterrand-Al-Qadhdhafi meeting has left a very bitter taste" and stated that France — which is "being subjected to strong pressures from beyond the Atlantic" — seems "to be taken in tow by the United States."

"France has no freedom of movement nor an independent foreign policy," continued the GUNT, which said that Paris' attitude "contradicts President Mitterrand's declaration on his return from Crete to the effect that there are no longer any Libyan planes or troops with heavy weapons in Chad."

However, the GUNT did not mention the "two or three battalions" and the "few helicopters" Mr Mitterrand mentioned during his statement on Friday nor did it mention the French president's remark concerning the "slowing down" of the Libyan withdrawal movement and the troop reinforcement noted on the field since 10 November.

GUNT-Libya Friction Over Arms Supplies

PM221532 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "GUNT Asking Tripoli To Provide It With Air Force Capability"]

[Text] Information gathered by the French intelligence services indicate persistent tension between Tripoli and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] supporters, hostile to the central Ndjamena government, on the nature and volume of arms that the Libyan forces should leave behind them. This tension is so great in some places that Libyan soldiers are virtually banned from garrisons held by the GUNT forces in the north of the country.

According to this analysis, the rate of the Libyan withdrawal from northern Chad was upset by the demands of the GUNT, which was not opposed to the Libyans' withdrawal but wanted them to leave as much equipment as possible behind them when they left. In particular, according to these same sources, there are reports of a request by the GUNT to the Libyans to supply it with air force capability, artillery, and new tanks.

These GUNT demands might explain the constant comings and goings of helicopters and support aircraft observed by the French in northern Chad. These helicopter flights are still continuing although, at the same time, the Libyans are observed to be making some "piecemeal" withdrawals. However, no military significance is attached to these few withdrawals, since the basic situation has not changed since Mr Mitterrand's visit to Crete.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Returns From OAU Summit, Paris

AB222040 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, returned to the capital a while ago from Addis Ababa, via Paris, where he represented our country at the 20th OAU summit. The residents of Brazzaville gave him a very rousing welcome on his arrival at the airport. This welcome is commensurate with the satisfaction expressed with the outcome of the 20th OAU summit.

GABON

France's Nucci Comments on French Role in Chad

AB231010 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Christian Nucci, the French minister of cooperation and development, who was received by Gabonese head of state El Hadj Omar Bongo late yesterday afternoon, spoke in Libreville of the Chadian problem. On the role played by the Manta troops, Mr Nucci expressed the view that they contributed toward peace in Chad, adding that unless Libya abides by the withdrawal agreement by pulling out its troops, France must review its position. Let us listen to Christian Nucci talking to Ferdinand Manyanga:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] I think that our troops withdrew because we believed that the question would be settled. When we became aware that the agreement was not being fully imple-

mented, we reiterated that unless the agreement is adhered to, we will be obliged to review our position.

[Manyanga] What do you mean by "review our position?"

[Nucci] To review the French position? Well, you are aware that a number of measures have been taken, especially the sending of our planes over part of the Chadian territory as well as the placing of our troops on alert. These are all military moves.

[Manyanga] Precisely on this point, would you allow the Libyans to remain in the north above the 16th parallel?

[Nucci] If the Chadians decide to call on us for our assistance, we will act. But it is up to the Chadians to say what must be done. It is up to the Chadians, and to them alone. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Mobutu on Contacts With Economic Circles

AB222015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1740 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Nov (AZAP) — Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko returned to Kinshasa on Thursday at the end of a 12-day visit to Europe. The head of state's trip was marked by fruitful contacts with those in economic circles, which shows his constant concern for the country's development and the social well-being of the people.

In this connection, a reception was organized in his honor in Monte Carlo by a group of businessmen representing the cream of industrialists and financiers from Europe and the United States. The financiers were led by Leon Tamman, an Israeli business magnate, owner of about 50 big enterprises in various fields located all over the world. These industrialists and bankers, who have followed the positive development of Zaire's economy, assured the MPR founding chairman of their determination to contribute toward the development of Zaire with sizeable invest(ments, especially in the areas of transport and communications, agriculture, energy, and so on.

As a proof of their commitment, they sent a group of experts to Zaire earlier this week to examine with Zairian authorities ways and means of realizing their promises. Another group traveled on the Air Zaire DC-10 that flew the presidential couple to Zaire. They will, at this stage, define the specific nature of projects to be carried out beginning from the commencement of President Mobutu's next 7-year term of office, which has as its main target the promotion of the social well-being of the people.

Undoubtedly, the arrival of Leone Tamman and a delegation of bankers and industrialists, President Mobutu's hosts in Monte Carlo, to Zaire on 2 December will be to finalize the work of these economic missions. It might be possible to learn the magnitude of the planned projects at that time.

March Hails Mobutu, Moba Victory

AB211715 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Likasi, 20 Nov (AZAP) — All the active forces in the town of Likasi yesterday afternoon took part in an important support march for the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic following the Zairian Armed Forces' [FAZ] crushing of the evil forces at Moba.

After parading through some of the streets in the town, the demonstrators from the four zones of Likasi converged on the Kikula zone, where Citizen Kibwe Bin Kayunzu, the city secretary of the youth wing of the MPR, read a motion of support for Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

In the message, he stressed the significance of peace and unity as indispensable factors for the sound development of Zaire. He also strongly comdemned the sordid machinations perpetrated by some stray sons of Zaire to counteract the salvaging action, which was started on 24 November 1965. The city secretary of the youth wing of the MPR also congratulated the heroism and bravery of the FAZ soldiers, who under the foresighted leadership of their supreme commander, put an end to the adventurism of the armed bandits.

Finally, he assured the founding chairman that reactionaries, from wherever they may come, will never get asylum in the city of Likasi as long as the youth wing of the MPR, the eyes and ears of the party-state, continues to live.

Further on Moba: Mopping up, Fears of More Fighting

Regional Committee Condemns Attack

AB222230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1315 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lumumbashi, 22 Nov (AZAP) — Citizen Mbalanga Hahe Mombongolia, the deputy governor of Shaba region, on Tuesday presided over the ordinary session of the MPR regional committee during which he reviewed the general political, economic, and sociocultural situation of the region. In the political field, he mentioned the unfortunate incident that occurred in the Moba area, the chief town of which was attacked in the night of 12 to 13 November this month by armed outside intruders and bringing death and desolation to the peaceful civilian population.

The regional committee strongly condemned this nefarious operation and acts of barbarism perpetrated by these outlaws who burn with jealousy in the face of the unanimous support of the militant masses for leader Mobutu Sese Seko and their eager determination to ensure the total success of the socioeconomic development program that the MPR founding chairman has assigned himself for his new 7-year term of office.

Moreover, the regional committee paid well earned tribute to the valiant fighters of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] who, in pursuance of the clear and concise instructions received from the supreme commander of the FAZ, once again demonstrated their valor by liberating the Moba area in record time. It also pre-

sented its congratulations to the JMPR [Youth Branch of the MPR] regional headquarters in Shaba region for organizing marches last Monday through which the youth of Shaba demonstrated their total support and attachment to the leader of the revolution.

Mopping-Up Operations Reported
AB220925 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Nov 22 (AFP) — Rebels who occupied the Zairean town of Moba for 3 days last week said they belonged to the exiled People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), a missionary from the town said on state television last night. (The PRP, founded in 1967 and headed by Laurent Kabila, indicated in Brussels on Tuesday that its guerrillas were responsible for the action, and yesterday another PRP representative, Gaetan Kakudji, said in the Belgian capital that they had seized another town, Manono.)

The Spanish missionary said the men who attacked the town said they belonged to an organized movement, the PRP. Their leader had promised the missionaries they would not be harmed, but told them not to use their radio transmitter. According to the government the insurgents seized Moba, on Lake Tanganyika in the mineral-rich Shaba Province of southeast Zaire on November 13. They were dislodged by paratroopers sent from Kinshasa on November 16.

Last night's television report said that the bulk of the 25,000-30,000 inhabitants had not returned to their homes after fleeing at the first shots more than a week ago. The missionary said that (?1,000) of them were still sheltering in the mission. One resident interviewed said that the population was still afraid, and said that some people were critically short of food.

The television said that "mopping-up" operations were still continuing yesterday in the town and the surrounding area, where almost 200,000 people live. It showed two prisoners being taken by a patrol to an officer, who said he was certain they were rebels. The Army had captured "many" rebels in neighboring villages, the officer said. He added that the town's airport had been retaken within a few hours of the arrival of the paratroops, and a military camp 500 metres away soon afterwards, with little resistance from the rebels. The television pictures also showed houses burned or destroyed by Army mortar fire, and a government soldier with a knife wound.

Residents Fear More Fighting
AB211920 Paris AFP in English 1853 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Nov 21 (AFP) — Residents of Moba, the southeastern Zairian town where the Army reportedly repelled an invasion by exiles last week, have been fleeing their homes in the last few days for fear of new fighting, reliable sources said here today. The sources said some of the residents had sought refuge in nearby church missions.

A correspondent of the Zairian official radio, reporting from Moba today, said everything was calm. Foreign journalists have not been allowed to travel to the town in Shaba Province, on Lake Tanganyika, which the government said last Friday had been retaken by Army paratroopers after being held for three days by rebel Zairian exiles coming from Tanzania. More than 100 invaders and 11 civilians were killed, the government said.

Yesterday, provincial governor Mandungu Bula Nyati visited the town, of several thousand inhabitants, for the first time since the fighting last week, accompanied by the commander of the military sector.

In Brussels, meantime, a Zairian opposition movement claimed [words indistinct] rebel forces had seized a second town in the mineral-rich Shaba Province.

PRP Claims 2d Town Seized
NC211903 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Brussels, Nov 21 (AFP) — A Zairean opposition movement claimed here today that rebel forces had seized a second town in the mineral-rich Shaba Province, which the Zairean Government said had been invaded last week by armed Zairean exiles coming from Tanzania. Gaetan Kakudji, a representative of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), said 300 Zairean paratroopers from Lubumbashi, the Shaba capital, had been dropped on the town, Manono, but had been "disarmed" by the rebels.

The Belgium-Zaire committee here, which distributes information from the various exiled Zairean movements in opposition to President Mobutu Sese Seko, said Manono had been taken over by PRP rebels on November 15 or 16. But the committee was unable to say who held the town today. The 16th was the day the government claimed paratroopers sent from Kinshasa had dislodged an invading force from the town of Moba on Lake Tanganyika, 150 kms east of Manono, killing more than 100 of the invaders and 11 civilians.

The exact nature of the insurrection remains unclear, with opposition groups in Brussels claiming Zairean soldiers had mutinied and that rebel guerrillas based inside Zaire were involved, not invaders.

It is also not known whether the disorders are continuing. The Zairean Government said "mopping-up" operations were still going on last weekend, and foreign reporters have not been allowed to go to Moba.

BENIN

Kerekou Leaves for ECOWAS Summit in Lome

AB212133 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, President Matthieu Kerekou, left Cotonou this afternoon for Lome, Togo, to attend the seventh summit conference of ECOWAS heads of state which opens there tomorrow.

BURKINA

DPRK To Increase Trade, Agriculture Assistance

AB221533 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In pursuance of efforts to promote economic and technical cooperation between the DPRK and Burkina Faso, a DPRK delegation led by His Excellency Om Tok-hwan, vice minister of foreign trade of the DPRK, visited our country 9-19 November. During its visit, the delegation held talks with many officials of various ministries. It also visited some project sites, especially in the Sourou and Sahel gold fields. Working sessions were held with experts of many ministries. Following these meetings, the following conclusions were reached.

In the field of agriculture, our partners showed keen interest in the development of the Sourou Valley. Concrete moves will be made in 1985. In the field of mining, the Korean people are prepared to provide assistance to Burkina in the form of technical assistance and equipment. In the field of trade, the two sides examined the various areas of cooperation. In this connection, Burkinabe products such as cotton, leather, and animal skins may be exported to the DPRK, while this country, Burkina Faso, expressed its desire to import from the DPRK educational material, sporting goods, and agricultural machinery. Also, the Korean side will supply iron and cement to Burkina. Precise proposals in this connection, as well as conditions for these exchanges, will be examined later. In order to foster their exchanges, the two sides agreed on the need to sign a trade agreement and exchange trade missions.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction over the friendly atmosphere, the revolutionary fraternity, and the mutual understanding that prevailed over the talks. The Korean delegation thanked the Burkinabe people and government for the warm reception it enjoyed.

GHANA

U.S. Congressman Meets Agriculture Secretary

AB230725 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] A U.S. congressman, Mr Cooper Evans, who is on a 2-day visit to the country, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the secretary for agriculture, Dr Adje Manfu, in Accra. Mr Cooper, who is a member of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture, had a wide range of discussions with Dr Adje Manfu on agricultural issues.

The secretary briefed Mr Evans on the problems facing his ministry, particularly machinery and storage facilities. Mr Evans explained that he is in Ghana to assess the impact of the U.S. food aid program and to explore the possibility of promoting the sale of corn and soybeans to Ghana.

Delegations Depart for USSR, GDR, Canada

AB211820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Two separate government delegations left Accra for the Soviet Union to hold discussions on cooperation between the two countries. A member of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, is leading a four-man National Defense Council team to meet the Soviet trade union, while the secretary for youth and sports, Mr Amarkai Amarteifio, is heading an eight-man sporting delegation.

Speaking to newsmen before departure, Mr Ebo Tawiah said the visit is to foster closer relations between the workers of Ghana and their Soviet counterparts. He said he would leave the rest of the team there and proceed to Toronto, Canada, to attend the (?supervision) committee meeting of the World Peace Council. From Toronto, Mr Tawiah will go to the GDR before going back to Moscow to join the delegation.

On his part, Mr Amarkai Amarteifio said his delegation would discuss areas of cooperation in the field of sports. He would also sign a protocol with the Soviet Union. He said he would discuss how best the Soviet Union can help Ghana in the establishment of the proposed sports college in Winneba. His delegation includes four boxers who will engage in tournaments with their Soviet counterparts. From Moscow, Mr Amarteifio will join the government delegation to Puerto Rico in connection with the world featherweight title fight between Ghana's Azima Nelson and Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico on the 8th of next month. The delegation was seen off by Mrs Aanaa Enim and Warrant Officer Adjei Buadi, both members of the PNDC.

Association Criticizes Sending Teachers to Libya

AB221510 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Accra, Nov 22 (AFP) — Ghana is sending 500 teachers to work in Libya in spite of the fact that there is a continuing shortage of teachers in the country, the Ghana National Association of Teachers said at a press conference here.

The press conference came after the departure yesterday for Libya of a group of 150 teachers, following 170 others who left last week. Five hundred teachers have been recruited in all by the Libyans. The National Association of Teachers said the recruitment was not in the interests of the nation at a time when the shortage of teachers at all levels had led to the closure of some first-and second-cycle institutions.

Ghana has been on good terms with Libya since Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings came to power here in December 1981. Most of the recruits are going to Libya to teach English.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Portuguese Secretary of State Arrives for Talks

AB211810 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Bissau, 21 Nov (AFP) — Gaspar da Silva, the Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, began a 1-week visit to Bissau yesterday. Following the visit, he will sign a cooperation agreement with Guinea-Bissau.

The agreement falls within the framework of a three-party cooperation program between Guinea-Bissau, Portugal, and the United States in the fields of vocational training and agroindustrial development. The United States will finance the project while Portugal will provide technical assistance.

During his visit, the Portuguese secretary of state will also prepare the upcoming meeting of the Guinea-Bissau-Portugal grand joint commission for cooperation due next January in Bissau. Mr da Silva is expected to meet Julio Semedo, the minister of foreign affairs.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Leaves for ECOWAS Summit

AB212130 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] President Houphouet-Boigny left Abidjan this afternoon for Lome, Togo, to take part in the seventh ECOWAS summit which opens tomorrow at 1130 at the party's hall. He was accompanied by Minister of State Mathieu Ekra, Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, and Finance Minister Abdoulaye Kone.

LIBERIA

Two Parties Accuse NDPL of Harassing Partisans

AB221552 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] There are reports of large political dismissals in some government circles of the country. In its account, the *FOOT PRINTS* reported yesterday that the Special Elections Commission, Secom, will, however, investigate complaints filed by the propsoed Unity Party and the Liberia Action Party. Both proposed political parties are said to have accused officials and partisans of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, of harassing and intimidating their members who were canvassing for membership in some parts of the country. The *FOOT PRINTS*, quoting reports from Voinjama, Lofa County, said County Commissioner E. Vafry Kollie was suspended by Lofa County Superintendent Major Gayflor Johnson for administrative reasons for supporting Unity Party, while Mr Henry K. Maby, administrative manager of Lofa agricultural development project in Voinjama, was arrested and detained for security reasons for canvassing for the Unity Party in (Soya-Kolahun) District.

In another development, the *OBSERVER* newspaper reported yesterday that four employees of the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation have been dismissed for what management described as administrative reasons.

The paper noted named the dismissed persons as Edgar C. Badie, superintendent of the legal department, and Mr J.J. San, superintendent of industrial relations.

Others are Mr Richard Gay, superintendent of public relations, and Mr Joseph Fakoly, a junior accountant.

Minister Barred From Practice of Law for 2 Years

AB222135 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott has been barred from practicing law in Liberia for 2 years after he was found guilty of criminal contempt. Justice Minister Scott was barred today by the People's Supreme Court of Liberia in Monrovia.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA], the justice minister has also been suspended as dean of the Supreme Court Bar. The court also fined the editor in chief of the *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, Mrs Elizabeth Roberts, $500 and ordered her to pay the fine within 25 days or go to jail. LINA stated that the justice minister was accused of making derogatory statements against the Liberian judiciary in an interview published by the *NEW LIBERIAN* last September. Minister Scott was quoted by the paper as saying public confidence in the Liberian judiciary was at its lowest ebb ever due to the unprofessional tendency of most judges in handling cases.

In its ruling delivered by Chief Justice Emmanuel (Gbase), the court said the fact that the minister of justice of the Republic of Liberia, counsellor at law, and dean of the Supreme Court Bar made the utterances which were published by the government newspaper the *NEW LIBERIAN* holds the judiciary and the entire nation in imminent danger.

Earlier Minister Scott pleaded to the high court for mercy and said the statements he made were neither intended to ridicule the judiciary nor meant for publication.

NIGER

Premier Returns Home From Addis Ababa OAU Summit

AB211045 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hamid Algabid returned to Niamey last night after representing General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, at the 20th OAU summit which took place in Addis Ababa.

NIGERIA

Buhari To Lead Delegation to ECOWAS Summit

AB211428 Lagos NAN in English 0956 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov. 20 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, leaves Lagos on Thursday for Togo at the head of the Nigerian delegation to the seventh ECOWAS summit meeting in Lome. He will be accompanied by the Lagos governor, Group Captain Gbolahan Mudasiru; the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari; the minister of commerce and industry, Dr Mahmud Tukur; and the minister of national planning, Chief Adigun. The delegation is expected back home on Friday.

Buhari Receives Food Production Study Report

AB211830 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov 21 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today reiterated the determination of the military administration to make the country self-sufficient in food production.

Speaking after receiving the report of the study group set up by the government to look into the problem of food production at Dodan Barracks, the head of state remarked that unless a nation could feed itself, it would be at the mercy of other nations. According to him, the military administration had made food production one of its priorities and would apply itself diligently to the group's report. He thanked members of the group for a job well done, adding that their report would be discussed immediately "so that we can start implementing your recommendations by the next financial year."

One of the recommendations of the group is an immediate ban of the importation of rice and maize, because, according to its chairman, Dr Theophius Aribisala, "our strategy is to make the country self-sufficient in respect of maize and rice in the next three years." Dr Aribisala told the head of state that the importation of the two crops depressed local production and gave middlemen an opportunity to enrich themselves. He said that the Federal Government should not be left alone to finance food production and proposed that both federal and state governments spend at least 25 percent of their annual budgets on agricultural development. He also said that the governments should encourage the organised private sector, with a turn-over of not less than 5 million naira, to invest 10 percent of it in food production.

Dr Aribisala said that the group also recommended that the land use decrees be fully implemented throughout the country to make it easy for land to be easily acquired for farming. The chairman urged the government to stop its subsidy on fertilizer within the next three years and to produce it locally as soon as the country's financial resources permitted. He said that storage facilities in the country were inadequate and that "we must provide storage for 5,000,000 tonnes of grains by 1987." Dr Aribisala described the river basin development authorities as desirable organizations which should develop small-scale irrigation schemes for agricultural purposes.

Joint Communique Issued Following Doe Visit

AB212140 Lagos NAN in English 0938 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov 20 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, met with his Liberian counterpart, Commander General Samuel Doe, for one hour at Dodan Barracks today at the end of which they expressed their determination to encourage collective efforts in solving Africa's economic problems.

A communique issued after the meeting said that the two leaders agreed that many African countries were facing serious economic problems and would like African states to join a common front to find solutions to them. They emphasised the importance of self-reliance as a means of strengthening the economic independence of the continent and commended the last OAU summit which gave preference to economic problems instead of political issues which had in the past divided the organisation.

Earlier, Maj Gen Buhari briefed the Liberian leader on efforts to revamp the Nigerian economy, saying that the Federal Military Government was concerned with its short-term trade arrears. He told his visitor that Nigeria was resourceful enough, but blamed the ousted civilian regime for mismanaging the country's economy.

The Liberian leader, on his part, said that he agreed with the OAU resolution to set up a commission to pursue the economic interests of African states. He stated that he gave instructions to his country's delegation to the last OAU summit meeting to participate fully, in spite of the fact that his country did not recognise the Polisario. Cdr Gen Doe thanked Nigeria for its supply of crude oil to his country, adding that he was willing to expand the areas of co-operation between his country and Nigeria. He has left for home.

Idiagbon on Improvement in Financial Situation

AB212006 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov 20 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, today in Lagos said that the present administration had repaid more than 1 billion naira of its foreign debt.

Maj Gen Idiagbon told a conference of the international business community that the nation's foreign reserves, which stood at N254 million in January, had risen to more than N1.8 billion by the end of September. He said that with the improvement in external reserves and the repayment of some of its debt, Nigeria's credibility and financial viability were being restored gradually.

The chief of staff said that the administration was not satisfied with the response it had been receiving from foreign governments and organisations to its efforts to revamp the country's economy. He stated that the administration still expected further positive indications of solidarity from OPEC despite the recent increase in Nigeria's oil production quota. He added that the administration also expected international financial organisations to co-operate more meaningfully with Nigeria in the debt rescheduling talks currently going on and to waive or relax some of the

conditions for the granting of a N1.8 billion-naira loan to Nigeria.

Maj Gen Idiagbon gave the assurance that the Federal Government would co-operate with all genuine and honest international business organisations that wished to do business in Nigeria. He said that the Federal Government expected the private sector to plow back some of its profit to expand existing industries and to establish new ones. The chief of staff said that existing incentives would be reviewed to give more encouragement to industries which utilised more local input. He also urged investors to go into the production of goods that were in short supply, but for which there existed abundant raw materials locally, especially in pharmaceutical, chemical, petrol-chemical, simple tools, spare parts, and agro-allied industries.

The service chiefs, the minister of commerce and industry, Dr Mahmud Tukur, the minister of finance, Dr Onolapo Soleye, and the secretary to the Federal Government, Mr Gray Longe, attended the ceremony. The conference, which started yesterday, is expected to end tomorrow.

Oil Minister Says Policy To Remain 'Flexible'

AB221330 Dakar PANA in English 1315 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, 22 Nov (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's oil policy will remain flexible to make the oil competitive in the market, Petroleum and Energy Minister, Prof. Tam David-West, has said. Prof. David-West told the executive of the Business International Group of companies in Lagos on Wednesday, that this was the only course that could guarantee the nation a reasonable oil revenue to see it out of the present economic predicament. He said that the oil market was likely to remain relatively weak up to the end of this decade and that "this reality has to influence the direction of the nation's oil marketing policy." The minister reiterated Nigeria's commitment to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and said that the country would continue to work consistently with it, adding that Nigeria had no alternative to the organisation. The minister said, "Independent action taken occasionally in response to market realities should not be misconstrued as affronts to the organisation (OPEC)."

He told the executives that Nigeria planned to ensure that the liquefied natural gas (LNG) project was executed properly to be on stream by the turn of the decade when there would be prospects of high demand for gas. He said that the government will also take measures to encourage the domestic use of gas by establishing realistic prices with a view to stimulating its development and consumption.

Prof. David-West said that the present domestic consumption of oil was estimated at about $3 billion and that consumption of petroleum products alone represented about 94 percent of the commercial energy consumption in the country.

The minister said that oil would continue to play an important but declining role in the nation's economy, adding "no matter the improvement in agriculture, it could not immediately replace oil in generating adequate foreign exchange." A successful agricultural programme could only help to reduce the drain on our foreign reserves by saving on food importation, according to the minister.

Prof.-David-West said Nigeria would continue to implement the plans for petrochemicals which would provide the necessary raw materials and lay the foundations for industrial take-off.

He attributed the failure of past industrialisation programmes to non-provision of local raw materials.

He urged the Business International Group to interact with the government by letting the administration know the conditions which would help them supplement government's efforts in the task of revamping the economy.

Minister on Domestic Refineries

AB221800 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, has given reasons for the Federal Government's decison to build all her refineries within the country.

One, he said, was that the cost of buying, maintaining, or building such refineries outside the country would be prohibitive, while more than 95 percent of the work force will be foreigners.

The minister stated this while speaking with a consotium of firms responsible for the building of the country's fourth refinery in Port Harcourt in his office.

He said that the government would not enter into any agreement with any interested group to buy or even enter into equity participation to own petroleum refineries anywhere in the world.

Professor David-West explained that Nigeria did not have enough technical expertise to be able to monitor the progress and performance of such highly sophisticated projects several thousands of miles abroad.

The minister told the team of technical partners of the consortium to furnish him with monthly progress reports of the 150,000 barrels per day capacity refinery to be built in Port Harcourt.

He advised all foreign concerns doing business with Nigeria to desist from giving kickbacks and that the contract of any foreign partner discovered to have given any kickbacks will be canceled.

Professor David-West told the team that he had the dual duty to protect foreign businessmen from being exploited and to ensure that Nigeria's interest was also protected at all times.

In his own remark, the chairman of (?Spebecks) Nigeria Limited, the Nigerian representatives of the consortium responsible for the building of the refinery, Chief Michael Ibru, assured the minister that they will always endeavor to be alive to their responsibilities. He said there are a lot of opportunities for Nigerians in the execution of the project.

Danger of Foreign Military Bases Viewed

AB211600 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Dele Kuku commentary]

[Text] It is true that bilateral and multilateral cooperation among nations have contributed immensely to the rapid development of some countries, especially the developing ones. This is so because such cooperation, especially in trade, science, and technology have gone a long way to enhance the economic potentials of the developing countries and to spare them the pain of pioneering inventions which at present are costly and time-consuming ventures.

Since no country can live in isolation and the development of science and technology are based on adaptation and integration of one culture to another, it becomes imperative for the developing countries to adapt or deploy some of the major achievements of the developed countries so as to improve their scientific base. Such bilateral agreements that make room for the exchange of ideas in science and technology and pave the way for profitable trade between the developed and the developing countries are welcome, especially in Africa where scientific thought is crucial to a genuine national progress.

However, some African leaders have neglected these laudable roles of bilateral cooperation among developing and developed nations by turning their countries into military bases for one or the other of the major powers. Some of them have gone to the ridiculous extent of stationing foreign troops on their soils — not like in the case of Angola that genuinely needs such troops for her security — but as the means of intimidating their fellow African neighbors. Are they afraid of their African neighbors who do not manufacture arms and are as helpless as themselves? Or is the fear a product of imagination?

Some of the African rulers on the other hand are presently enjoying the (?groundnuts) they obtain from such military bases in their territories, notwithstanding how far they undermine their country's sovereignty and expose the continent to another round of colonization. Those of them who have decided to remain perpetually in power use these foreign military bases on their soil to intimidate and in some outrageous cases stifle opposition to their unpopular, long stay in government. It is rather pathetic that this time when Europeans are fighting against the establishment of deadly weapons in Europe, some African leaders still allow the big powers to establish military bases in their country with destructive weapons whose usage they have no power to control.

These African leaders unfortunately still underestimate the danger of a global warfare, thinking that even if it does erupt it will circumvent Africa. This is an unrealistic perception of the problem. By allowing the big powers to deploy military bases on their territories, these leaders in fact help create launching pads in Africa for a possible strike on other countries.

Such African countries have inadvertently turned themselves into targets for a possible retaliatory strike in case of a full-scale war between the big powers. They have carelessly mortgaged the long-term interest of their people's security for a short-term interest which is based on materialism and personal greed to stay in power. Since in the long run they and their people would lose rather than gain anything from such military bases in their country, such African leaders should review their stance and take the security of the entire continent as a topmost priority.

SIERRA LEONE

Senegalese Trawlers Seized for Illegal Shrimping

AB211652 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Freetown, Nov 21 (AFP) — Three Senegalese trawlers have been seized in Sierra Leone's waters for illegal shrimping, agovernment official said today.

The chief fisheries officer, Golley Morgan, said when the *Kantar Dakar*, the *Niani Dakar* and the *Nath* were boarded Monday at Banana Island, they had more shrimps than fish on board, although they were licensed only for trawling. "The trawlers had sophisticated equipment for catching shrimps which shows that they have been doing this for a very long time", he said. Penalties for the offense range up to 5,000 leones (1,970 dollars) or 18 months imprisonment or both.

Negotiations With China on Rubber Plantation

AB212150 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Freetown, Nov 21 (AFP) — Negotiations with China are nearly completed for the development of a rubber plantation in Sierra Leone, Agriculture Minister Abass Bundu told a visiting Chinese broadcasting delegation today.

According to the agreement, he said, China is to provide 5 million dollars worth of machinery and technical expertise. Sierra Leone [words indistinct] provide 4.5 million dollars worth of (?land and) buildings. Rubber tapping is expected to start in mid-1985, the minister said.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Letter to UN Head

MB221559 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Letter from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general -- date not given]

[Text] Mr Secretary General: I have the honor to write to your excellency in order to inform you of the steps that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has been taking with the principal aim of granting the independence of Namibia through the full application of UN Resolution 435, achieving the withdrawal of the South African forces from the south of the Angolan territory, obtaining international guarantees for its security, independence and territorial integrity, and contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace in southern Africa.

As I publicly stated on 26 August 1983, on the occasion of your memorable visit to Luanda, the People's Republic of Angola has always expressed its readiness to collaborate in the search for an adequate solution for the problem of Namibia, thus taking the first and important step for the establishment of a just and lasting peace, which we strongly desire for our people and the international community. In ratifying the decision of the people and Government of Angola to continue the struggle against the racist invaders, I reiterated our willingness to continue carrying out diplomatic actions in search of a just solution and reaffirmed the following stands of our party and government:

1. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops who occupy a part of our territory;

2. Immediate application of UN Resolution 435 leading to the true independence of Namibia;

3. Cessation of South African attacks against Angola;

4. Cessation of all logistical support to the UNITA puppet gangs.

Based on these stands, some of which had already been stated in the 4 February 1982 declaration of the ministers of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, and which have fully been included in the 19 March 1984 joint declaration of the governments of both countries, we have carried out contacts and direct and indirect talks with the representatives of the U.S. and South African Governments with the aim of achieving the above mentioned objectives.

These principles, stated by Angola, categorically reject — as almost all world governments and international public opinion have done — the so-called linkage which intends to make the application of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia depend on the previous, or parallel, withdrawal of the Cuban military contingents, which are legally present in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of its government and under the terms of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

As opposed to that, the application of UN Resolution 435, and as a result the independence of Namibia, constitute a fundamental factor which, together with the cessation of attacks and direct or indirect threats against Angola and the external support to the counterrevolutionary gangs, would make possible our security within an adequate timetable and therefore enable the progressive withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola as stated with precision in the already mentioned Cuba and Angola joint declarations of February 1982 and March 1984.

During our talks with U.S. representatives, on 6 and 7 September in Lusaka, we presented them a five-point platform for the negotiations to be conveyed to the South African Government.

I hereby present verbatim the text of this platform put forward by the People's Republic of Angola:

1. Completion of the process of withdrawal of the South African troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and control of Angola's state borders by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA].

2. A solemn declaration by the Republic of South Africa, whereby it undertakes to observe and contribute toward the implementation of UN Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia.

3. A cease-fire accord between the Republic of South Africa and SWAPO.

4. A declaration by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola whereby it reiterates its decision — agreed with the Government of Cuba — to proceed with the beginning of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist contingent only at the moment the implementation of Resolution 435/78 is begun.

5. The signing, within the parameters of the UN Security Council, and with this organization as guarantor, of an international accord among the governments of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Cuba and the representatives of SWAPO, in which are defined the respective compromises to achieve Namibia's access to independence and guarantees for the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and a lasting peace in South-West Africa.

This accord would contemplate:

1. Once the UN troops are settled in Namibia and UN authorities establish themselves in Namibia in a period set for that purpose, the Republic of South Africa would completely withdraw its armed forces from Namibia, beginning first with air force and the units at the border with Angola, and control of the border would immediately revert to the responsibility of UN troops;

2. Once the Air Force is completely withdrawn from the territory of Namibia and only 1,500 South African infantry soldiers remain, Angola and Cuba would proceed to withdraw the 5,000 Cuban internationalists from the Southern Troop Group [ATS] as a gesture of goodwill;

3. The Cuban troops would not carry out any type of military deployment or any type of maneuver south of the 16th parallel;

4. With regard to the remainder of the Cuban members of the ATS, they will be withdrawn to Cuba within a maximum period of 3 years;

5. If there is evidence of any type of aggression or imminent threat of aggression to Angola by the Republic of South Africa, the whole accord will be suspended or rendered void;

6. The Republic of South Africa would undertake — from the first moment — to cease all support to the UNITA gangs, and UN authorities should verify the dismantlement of the UNITA bases in Namibian territory;

7. The withdrawal of the Cuban troops stationed in Cabinda Province, and in other northern regions of the People's Republic of Angola, including the capital of the country, would take place in accordance with a specific schedule, established for that purpose between the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba.

As your excellency will be able to confirm, this platform directly exposes the problems that must be solved in order the bring about the implementation of Resoulution 435/78, and therefore the independence of Namibia, and other steps that guarantee the disengagement of South African troops from our territory, as well as the establishment of a lasting peace in the region, which would thus create the necessary conditions in order to proceed with the disengagement of the Cuban internationalist troops from the south of Angola. All this, obviously, would take place within the framework of an international accord signed by all interested parties and with the UN Security Council as guarantor.

Afterward, and as a proof of the honesty with which Angola carries out these negotiations, we presented on 9 October 1984 a complementary text to the platform that expresses our proposals with rigor and precision with regard to the Cuban military personnel. The document states verbatim:

The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, exercizing their sovereign rights within the framework of Article 51 of the UN Charter, have agreed to proceed in the following manner with regard to the internationalist contingent of the Cuban troops once the points expressed in the platform put forward by the People's Republic of Angola are accepted, carried out, and verified toward an international accord for the independence, security, and peace for southwestern Africa, Angola, and Namibia:

1. About the Cuban ATS troops:

a. Within 24 months after the entry of the contingent of UN troops into Namibia for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, the 15,000 troops will be withdrawn from the current line that they defend in the south of Angola, namely Namibe, Lubango, Matala, Jamba, and Menongue, in the following manner: beginning in the 16th week and over a period of 4 months, 5,000 troops would be withdraw; between the 12th and the 16th month, another 5,000 troops; between the 20th and the 24th month, an additional 5,000 troops. During this period, the Cuban troops will not at any time go beyond the 16th parallel, 160 km from the border with Namibia and 1,360 km from the Orange River.

b. The remaining ATS troops, amounting to approximately another 5,000 men, stationed behind the above mentioned line, will be withdrawn between the 32d and the 36th month. During this third year, these troops will not at any time cross the 13th parallel, more than 500 km from the border with Namibia and 1,700 km from the Orange River; that is, after the 24th month, no ATS unity will go beyond the 13th parallel.

Thus, within 36 months, approximately 20,000 men of the total contingent of Cuban troops would be withdrawn from Angola.

2. About the remainder of the Cuban troops in Angola;

a. The remainder of the Cuban troops, which have nothing to do with the defense of southern Angola, have no relation whatsoever to Namibia or South Africa, as is indicated in point number 5/7 of the platform, will be withdrawn from Angola according to an independent timetable to be agreed by the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba in due course. Those remaining troops will similarly not go beyond the 13th parrallel at any time. Angola and Cuba will establish dates for the maximum limit of the ATS' stay in Angola and have the right to shorten these periods if security and territorial integrity permit. In the same spirit, both governments — making use of their sovereign rights — will determine the moment and the adequate terms for the withdrawal of the remaining forces when Angola's integrity and security have been totally guaranteed.

b. Some of these troops are stationed at Cabinda, 1,350 km from the Cunene River border with Namibia, and separated from the rest of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by a stretch of Zairian territory and the Zaire River. Cabinda is 2,550 km from the Orange River. Another part of this force would be in Luanda and its surrounding provinces, namely Bengo and Cuanza Norte. Luanda is Cabinda's rearguard because only there can air and navy forces be located which are capable of assisting Cabinda in the event of aggression as well as ground forces, which would be transported by air and sea. Luanda is located 945 km from the Cunene River border with Namibia and 2,145 km from the Orange River. Other units could be stationed in northern and eastern provinces and at some strategic points above the 13th parallel to guarantee communications and supplies to these provinces.

c. That is, the remainder of the forces would be stationed very far from the southern border and their mission, along with FAPLA, is to defend the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola in case of aggression from the north and the northwest, and especially against Cabinda, as has already happened;

d. The People's Republic of Angola has neither the human resources with the required skill level nor the material or financial resources available to carry out a war against the UNITA gangs and other puppet organizations, and almost simultaneously replace Cuban troops and armaments in the strategic points of

the south, center, and north of the country. Angola must give priority to the struggle against the gangs which, supported, trained, and equipped from outside, have caused — and continue to cause — considerable human and economic losses to the country.

Moreover, if the current negotiations lead to an accord, Angola would have to replace in just 36 months the human and equipment potential of the Cuban ATS, and become responsible for the installations and positions occupied by the Cuban troops. Thus, only after this replacement has been realized and internal peace and order have been guaranteed will Angola be able to carry out on its own the tasks undertaken by the remainder of the Cuban personnel for the security and integrity of the country. This requires time, considerable resources, and an extraordinary effort in training cadres and technical personnel.

To demand more from our young state, after five centuries of colonialism, 14 years of struggle for independence, and nearly 10 years of combat against foreign aggression and subversion organized from outside, would reflect a lack of realism and consideration toward our people. Angola has demonstrated goodwill and honesty in the search for peace. Angola cannot make concessions which would be suicidal to its national integrity and political and social process, and forget the sacrifice made by tens of thousands of its finest sons.

Angola, Mr Secretary General, has demonstrated its goodwill and honesty in the search for peace, but it could not accept an arrangement that would not take into account the criteria hereby stated or which failed to fully and satisfactorily respond to the totality of the questions attached to Namibia's rapid independence, to the disengagement of the South African troops from our territory, and the cessation of all external aid to the UNITA puppet bands. In other words, and reiterating what is expressed at the end of the complementary text, it is not possible either to demand or expect from Angola concessions that might constitute suicide for its national integrity and for the development of its political and social process, or forget the sacrifices made by tens of thousands of its finest sons.

Mr Secretary General, aware of the fundamental role played by the United Nations with regard to Namibia's independence and the application of Resolution 435, we find it necessary not only that your excellency learn accurately of the evolution of these negotiations, but also that at the right and not very distant time, you or your representative participate in them in order to add your valuable and necessary contribution to our efforts.

Finally, I would like to express to you, Mr Secretary General, that Angola carried out these negotiations in close coordination with Cuba and has all its support. Moreover, the SWAPO leadership has been informed of the evolution of those negotiations. I ask of Your Excellency that you make public this letter as the official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. Mr Secretary General, kindly accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola

Priest Requests To Stay, Work With UNITA

MB211021 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 21 Nov (KUP) — Father Jose da Silva Mendes, a Portuguese priest with the Portugese Missionary Society, who was captured in Angola by UNITA forces in September, requests the officials of his missionary society to understand his choice and help him fulfill his wish to undertake his missionary work with Christians who are found at UNITA bases instead of being returned to his native land.

Father Mendes is part of a group of five churchmen who are currently in the Free Land of Angola following their capture at Vila Nova dos Seles and Ganda with sisters Gabriela, a Portuguese; Carmen, a Spaniard; and Engelbert Ibel, a German.

In an interview given to our reporter, Father Mendes said that his group had written a letter to President Savimbi expressing their wish to remain in order to carry out their missionary work with UNITA instead of being repatriated. Their request received a favorable answer.

LESOTHO

Sixishe Says Accord With RSA Will Allow Interference

MB221824 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, says cooperation with South Africa is the policy of the Lesotho Government on the basis of peaceful coexistence, but Lesotho will continue to voice her objections to the policy of apartheid.

The minister was speaking to visiting Swedish journalists today. Speaking on Lesotho's refusal to sign a Nkomati-type accord with South Africa, Mr Sixishe said such an accord would mean allowing South Africa to interfere with Lesotho's sovereignty. He pointed out that with this accord, South Africa is aiming at getting respectability in the region.

He said there can be no peace with South Africa as long as that country held on to its apartheid policy. Answering a question on Lesotho's heavy dependence on South Africa, the minister said that certain measures were being taken to reduce this, stating that among those measures, the new international airport would help a great deal.

Mr Sixishe pointed out the fact that neither South Africa nor Lesotho can survive without the other, emphasizing in particular that South Africa needs the skilled Basotho mine workers. He further pointed out that South Africa will be in dire need of Lesotho's abundant water by the year 2000.

On the liberation struggle, Mr Sixishe said freedom for South Africa was much nearer than he thought 10 years ago, because the struggle was now going on in the streets of South African cities and towns.

Mr Sixishe appreciated the role Sweden is playing in the economic and social development of Lesotho, and the good relations existing between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Launches Attacks, Kills 150 in Gaza

MB220920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] In the last 3 months, the FPLM has killed more than 150 armed bandits in the Province of Gaza and captured another 20 with their weapons. The death and capture of those bandits was the result of about 70 pursuit operations launched against the armed bandits by the Mozambique Armed Forces. In those operations, the FPLM forces captured more than 140 weapons of different makes, as well as large quantities of ammunition and more than 12,000 antitank mines.

This information was revealed by Colonel General Fernando Matavele, the Gaza provincial military commander, during a recent press conference in that province. According to Col Fernando Matavele, the political and military situation in Gaza is so satisfactory that military units stationed in this province are fighting the bandits in the neighboring provinces of Maputo and Inhambane, where they have participated in the destruction of the bandit camps of Matongomane and Mauaela respectively.

'Bandit' Camp in Tete Overrun

MB221342 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A Mozambique Armed Forces battalion based in Tete attacked and completely overran an armed bandit camp at (Nhassica), 35 km from Mandie, Manica Province, on 17 November. According to the Tete provincial military command, 21 bandits were killed and an assortment of war materiel captured. The Armed Forces launched a follow-up operation against other bandits who fled in disarray.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Chief Says SWAPO Power Base Crumbling

MB221608 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] At Grootfontein in South-West Africa, the officer commanding the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, has said the military wing of SWAPO is suffering such losses at the hands of the security forces that the power base on which its campaign of subversion and its political actions are founded is crumbling. Speaking at a medals parade, Gen Meiring said that SWAPO was no longer succeeding in any worthwhile recruitment either.

Nujoma Issues 10-Point Statement in Lusaka

MB210940 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Statement by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma at press conference in Lusaka, 19 November]

[Text] [Begin Nujoma recording] [Words indistinct] the develop(ments in our country that I want to inform you about, and through you, the world at large.

1. An already grave situation in Namibia is again being aggravated by further entrenchment of racist South Africa's colonial expansion.

2. On 31 October, the racist regime announced through its commander of the so-called South-West Africa Territory Force, [SWATF] George Meiring, its decision to extend to Namibia application of the so-called South African Defense Act. By this, all Namibian men from the age of 17 to 55, including SWAPO leaders, officials, and members, are to be forcibly conscripted into the South African Defense Force and its puppet unit, the so-called SWATF and others.

3. This is yet another flagrant violation and arrogant defiance of the wishes and aspirations of the majority of our people to be free and independent, as well as of the decisions and position of the international community. It is now 18 years since South Africa's rule over Namibia was declared illegal by the UN General Assembly in 1966, and 6 years since the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, all of which South Africa has violated. Now it seeks to violate further the human rights of the Namibian people.

4. SWAPO vehemently condemns, and with utmost contempt rejects, this sinister South African undertaking in our country. This is an insult to the dignity and national integrity of our people. Our people cannot, and they will never, agree to be part of the corrupt and [word indistinct] of repression and brutalization of the African majority in Namibia and South Africa. They will definitely reject and defy any move to make them accomplices to racist South Africa's fascist instruments of oppression and of the desperate regime which is about to lose its colonial grip over Namibia.

5. This move is in preparation for a unilateral declaration of independence, internal settlement in Namibia, and in preventing implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435. But South Africa is also affecting to Namibianize the conflict in our country, in (?getting) Namibians to fight against one another. In other words, the regime is sowing the seeds for a civil strife and war, national instability, suspicion, and mistrust among our people through the imperialist doctrine of divide and rule.

6. Some of the institutions, such as banks — and in particular, Barclays Bank, Standard Bank, and others — are working to (?have invoked) the racist authority by inducing and by compelling their laborers into this illegal recruitment, else they forfeit their employment and means of living. I call on them to forthwith desist from this machination against our people. The sooner they realize the folly of their actions, the better. They should instead

(?stand) with SWAPO in ridding our country and society of colonial racist oppression and in the building of a new, non-racial democratic society, in which all people will live equally and happily, regardless of the color of their skins, ethnic, or places of origin.

7. I call on all the Namibian patriots to totally refuse to be hoodwinked or blackmailed into the reactionary schemes of our people's enemy against their popular wishes and aspirations. Agreeing to serve in racist South Africa's fascist and morally corrupt Army would constitute an unpatriotic betrayal and an act of ingratitude to our illegally occupied fatherland. But it has to be totally resisted and vigorously fought against by each and every group, meaning Namibia.

8. We appeal to the United Nations, OAU, Nonaligned Movement, and the rest of the international community to bring pressure to bear on racist South Africa to drop this criminal undertaking in Namibia, as this only helps further degenerate the already grave situation into a prolonged armed confrontation, with suffering, and agony for our people.

9. Namibian people, led by SWAPO, have risen, and will continue to rise, in national esteem, thanks to their determination, capacity, and ever growing consciousness against the well armed and Western heavily supported military aparatus of racist South Africa's colonial domination and oppression. Our will and determination to fight and even die for our liberty and unfettered national independence is still resolute, and they can no longer be suppressed by any force of arms [words indistinct] our just and [word indistinct] struggle.

10. Through the support bestowed on our revolutionary [word indistinct] cadres, the struggle must continue. Victory is certain. Thank you very much, Comrade Chairmen. [end recording]

[Announcer] The president discussed today his meeting with American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, [words indistinct] here in Lusaka. The negotiations are centered on the removal of Cuban troops from Angola, and on independence for Namibia. Comrade President Sam Nujoma had this to say:

[Begin Nujoma recording] I have had a meeting yesterday with the honorable State Department's assistant secretary of state for African affairs of the United States, Chester Crocker. He told me that he went to South Africa and while he was there he read the proposal made by the People's Republic of Angola, and he told me that he is going back to his country, and thereafter the People's Republic of Angola to deliver South Africa's counter-proposal. So, I do not know the exact proposals and counter-proposals. He did not reveal them to me. However, we remain to see the promise of President Reagan that Namibia's decolonization process is (?part of) U.S. foreign policy [words indistinct].

But that remains to be seen, because, as far as we know, the linkage issue — that means linking Namibia's independence to the Cuban troops' withdrawal from the People's Republic of Angola — really originates from the Reagan administration; and if this time Reagan has realized that he did a wrong thing, we would be calling upon him to support the efforts of the UN Secretary General in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435. SWAPO, time and again, made it categorically clear that [word indistinct] participate in Namibia and that as far as elections, they be supervised and controlled by the United Nations [words indistinct]. We therefore challenged Reagan and his client Botha that they must allow free, fair, and impartial election to take place in Namibia. We are quite sure [words indistinct] no development whatsoever. [words indistinct] developments which the [words indistinct] the Americans said to South Africa.

There have been false reports, emanating particularly from Washington, that there is progress in as far as the decolonization process in Namibia is concerned, but in reality there is no progress. (?Even) the UN Secretary General does know that the racist South Africa so far has totally refused to cooperate with the United Nations in order to sign a negotiated settlement leading to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Our position is very clear, in as far as the fight for liberating our country. Whether the imperialists and their client, the racist South Africa, are attempting to tie or to (?intertwine) — as they have been doing — Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops the People's Republic of Angola. We know what are these tactics.

UNITA bandits are [words indistinct] of the South African Army. They are [words indistinct] go ahead with the preparation of the election, and if South Africa would not be in a position (?to be able) to use Namibia as a place of oppression where they are training UNITA bandits and ferrying them into Angola, then after, surely, UNITA will collapse. UNITA exists because of South African (?troops) that occupy Namibia and some southern parts of the People's Republic of Angola. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Announces 3 Removed From Embassy in U.S.

MB221437 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has announced that three Americans who staged a sit-in at the South African Embassy in Washington have been removed by the police.

Mr Botha said in Pretoria that the three included a member of the U.S. Congress [U.S. Rep. Walter Fauntroy, plus Mr Randall Robinson and Dr Mary Frances Berry]. They intended remaining in the embassy until the South African Government gave an assurance that three fugitives ensconced in the British Consulate in the South African city of Durban would not be charged.

News agencies said the three were demanding the release of 13 trade unionists detained during the recent demonstrations in South Africa. Radio RSA's correspondent in Washington reports that a similar sit-in planned for the South African Consulate in Los Angeles failed when a group of people arrived at the consulate at closing time. Our correspondent says the sit-ins were apparently planned to get the most possible publicity.

14 Released UNITA Captives Arrive

MB211549 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] A group of 14 former UNITA-held captives arrived at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg this afternoon. The group consisted of six women, three men, and five children. Among them were three Bulgarians, Dr (Katarina Konstantinov Toinava), Mrs (Lazarina Dimitrova), and Mr (Emanual Milanov Konstantinov).

At a news conference at the airport after the group had been vaccinated Mr (Konstantinov), a teacher, said they had been captured by UNITA forces at Sumbe, in the central coastal region of Angola, on 25 March. He said they had walked about 1,500 km through the bush before they reached the UNITA headquarters in Jamba in southeastern Angola.

The three Bulgarians will fly to Zurich tonight, from where they return to Sofia. The 11 Portuguese nationals were met by Portuguese consulate representatives, and they will be repatriated as soon as possible.

Nel Criticizes 'False Notions Overseas'

MB211749 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, says South Africa is having to bear the brunt of false notions overseas which are aimed at bringing about the demise of the present system in the country. He was addressing a meeting of the Johannesburg Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Junior Chamber of Commerce], held to discuss the influence of African relations on South Africa.

He said that one of the false ideas was that population groups in South Africa lived in constant conflict. However, the facts were that negotiations were being held in many fields.

Mr Nel said that it was a pity that certain South Africans devoted their lives and careers to keeping alive false concepts overseas. In this respect, he referred to the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu. He said that certain false statements made by the bishop overseas were not worthy of his position.

Tutu Statements 'Unworthy'

MB212018 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] In Johannesburg, Mr Louis Nel, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, today referred to statements by Bishop Tutu. He was speaking at the last meeting this year of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Business Institute] at the RSA Club.

[Begin Nel videotape] Statements made by him [Tutu] abroad, which, for the position he holds, are certainly unworthy of him, statements which are clearly not true in which everything is intended that those who set themselves against South Africa, and whose aim it is to destroy this country — the perception is aimed at those people being made to believe that the whites of South Africa and the blacks of South Africa cannot get along with each other. [sentence as heard] The truth, esteemed friends, is that white and black in South Africa [words indistinct] South Africa should not survive. [end videotape]

[Announcer] Mr Nel also referred in his address to the increasing polarization between black and white in the country.

[Begin Nel videotape] The basic material from which this polarization is being built is tension used against us by our enemies, and you and I have a duty and a task to bring about, in every possible sphere, good relationships between us and the blacks of South Africa, and all people of color. We have a duty to build these good relationships in every possible way.

We have a task, dear friends, to remove all those things that can contribute to poor relationships between blacks and whites, we have a task of removing those aspects from community life, we have a task to cancel discrimination from the community, precisely because we have to adapt our own strategy against the enemies who wish to destroy us. [end videotape]

Deputy Defense Minister Criticizes PFP on Draft

MB221949 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The deputy minister of defense, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement tonight that the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] decision to work towards the ending of the national service system meant, in effect, that they were aligning themselves with those who wished to overthrow South Africa by revolutionary means.

Mr Vlok said he was sure the PFP's decision will be welcomed by SWAPO, the ANC, and the South African Communist Party. He said the PFP would not succeed in creating divisions in the white electorate, but mainly among their own membership.

Caucus Supports Slabbert on Draft, Membership

MB221831 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The caucus of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has endorsed the statements of the leader of the party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, concerning resolutions adopted by the Federal Council of the PFP on compulsory military conscription, and the opening in the party to members of all population groups.

The caucus has also declared that each member of the caucus is bound to honor the endorsement. The chairman of the caucus, Mr Colin Eglin, said after the meeting in Cape Town that support for the resolution on defense was even greater than for the resolution concerning open party membership.

Race Relations Body Calls for Lifting Ban on ANC

MB211643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The South African Institute of Race Relations has called on the government to lift the ban on the ANC and other black political organizations, release political detainees, and allow exiles to return to South Africa, provided these organizations and individuals reject violence.

The call is a follow-up to a decision by the institute at its recent annual meeting and has already been forwarded to Mr P.W. Botha, the state president, and Mr Louis le Grange, the minister of law and order.

Tutu's Statement on Welcoming Soviets Criticized

MB211641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The chairman of the Association of Black Urban Councils, Mr (Steve Gegami), says South African blacks have already seen the outcome of communist takeovers. This is why, he says, the statement of the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that blacks in South Africa will welcome the Russians with open arms as liberators is far-fetched.

Earlier, Rev Mr (M. Leboni), the moderator of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk in Africa [Dutch Reformed Church in Africa], said in reaction to Bishop Tutu's statement that he questioned such opinions of someone who called himself a Christian and who had to lead his people.

Mr (Gegami) told our Johannesburg news staff that confrontation, political and economic pressure, and disinvestment would fail as a means to enforce change in South Africa. He said that the only recipe to solve the problems of South Africa involved cooperation and constructive involvement. He said that there has been an improvement in race relations in South Africa, particularly in the industrial field, in the past few years. Apart from continued improvement in relations between whites and blacks in South Africa, Mr (Gegami) said that serious efforts had to be made to improve mutual relations between blacks.

Dr T.K. Mopeli, the chief minister of Qwa Qwa, says he believes most blacks in South Africa are in favor of the free market system and that Bishop Tutu should realize famine is rampant in Africa wherever communism is present. Dr Mopeli said the policy of decentralization and regionalization development is already being applied successfully.

Inkatha Opposed to Disintegration of Black Communities

MB221828 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Inkatha movement says it is opposed to the way in which the airing of legitimate grievances by blacks has degenerated into the disintegration of black communities. A member of the Central Committee of the Movement, Mr (Musa Myeni), told our Johannesburg news staff that stay-away action was in accordance with the Inkatha approach of peaceful protest, but events over the past few months, particularly school boycotts, had done the black community irreparable harm.

Mr (Myeni) attributed present protest action to the fact that blacks did not have sufficient influence at central government level. He urged the government to negotiate with all responsible black leaders because that was the only way in which to gauge the real aspirations of blacks.

The information officer of Inkatha in Johannesburg, Mr (Mathew Sibandze), said that blacks were beginning to organize themselves against intimidators. He said that it was a sign that blacks were rejecting violence and intimidation as a means of solving problems.

SWAZILAND

Former Chief of Staff, Major Held by Police

MB211041 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Police are holding former chief of staff Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze in custody. Mr Ndzimandze was understood to have been taken in by police in Manzini on Monday this week. He is being held together with Army Major Abednego Dlamini.

The commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, confirmed this yesterday and said the two are being held in connection with certain security matters and are assisting police in their investigations. Mr Simelane did not elaborate. However, the commissioner of police dismissed reports that the two were being held under the 60-day detention order.

Police Uncover Arms Cache, Hold ANC Sympathizer

MB221418 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Police have unearthed a cache of arms buried in the Lubuli area near the Natal border. The owner, or owners, of the arms of war dug a hole near the homestead, buried the weapons and then planted a pole apparently as a sign to be able to locate the spot.

Among the arms found in the hole were 10 AK-47 assault rifles contained in a metal trunk box; 1,521 rounds of ammunition contained in bottles, and an undisclosed quantity of bomb compo nents. The assistant commissioner of police in charge of operations at police headquarters, Mr Dan Dlamini, confirmed the discovery but declined to comment further.

Police sources in Lubuli said a man was being held for questioning in connection with the discovery. The source said that the man held by the police is an African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) sympathiser. He said the arms were dug out from underground near the man's homestead after police had been tipped off about the weapons.

Sources at the area told *THE TIMES* that the police came to the man's homestead and asked him what relationship he had with members of the ANC and what was in the hole wherein the arms were dug out. "He told the police that ANC men used to visit him after having cultivated friendship with his family. He also told the police about the arms in the hole and claimed that they belonged to members of the ANC and that they were put there by them and he had only been asked to guard them," said the sources.

ZAMBIA

Zaire Air Force Plane Makes Emergency Landing

MB211825 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] In Solwezi, a Zaire Air Force aircraft strayed into Zambian airspace and made an emergency landing at Solwezi Airport this afternoon. Security forces, who rushed to the airport, made a quick inspection of the aircraft and found documents indicating that the pilot strayed while on a flight from Moba, near Lake Tanganyika, to Lubumbashi.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Elections Will Not Be Postponed

MB211925 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, assured the House of Assembly that the Government is trying by all means to maintain law and order, but there are people who are working in opposition. He was referring to ZAPU [word indistinct]. The prime minister added that parliament has ever been enacting laws like thou shalt not kill: but others have their own, thou shalt kill.

Comrade Mugabe was responding to questions raised by members of parliament during the prime minister's question time [word indistinct]. The prime minister added that as murder and banditry continue in the country, the public reacts. He cited the recent reaction by the public on the murder of Senator Moven Ndlovu in Beitbridge area.

Comrade Mugabe made it clear that his government wants peace in the country and he appealed to all parties to help in the [words indistinct] not for the sake of the forthcoming election, but for the good of the country. He objected to a resolution by one of the honorable members of the House to postpone the election because of the security situation in the country.

The prime minister said there are not many incidents that can force the government to postpone the forthcoming general election. He explained that in 1980, the situation was worse than the present one, adding that the 1980 elections were marked with [word indistinct] strategy in [word indistinct]. He, however, said his party, ZANU-PF, will abide by the Constitution.

58 People Released After Beitbridge Riots

MB212008 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] A total of 58 people have been released from detention in Zimbabwe. They were arrested after the assassination of ruling party Senator Moven Ndlovu in Beitbridge 12 days ago and subsequent anti-ZAPU rioting. Their release was announced today by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Howard Barrow reports:

[Barrow] Two of the three whites released are members of the local rural council and one is a hotelier. They are Mervin Kluckow, Low Watson, and Raymond Roth, but the men could not be locate tonight.

A total of 22 people from the Beitbridge area still remain in detention, including several top-level ZAPU officials. Two people died, 184 were injured, and several ZAPU properties were damaged in rioting following Senator Ndlovu's murder.

Speaking during the prime minister's question time today, Mugabe also said he had no plans to postpone elections due before 14 May next year because of ongoing interparty violence. The constitution allows him to postpone the elections for one further year with parliament's approval. He reiterated the need for the elections to be held in an atmosphere of peace.

Mugabe Says ZANU Alliance With ZAPU Unwanted

MB220700 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says he expelled Mr Cephas Msipa and Mr John Nkomo from the Cabinet because ZAPU no longer wants an alliance with ZANU-PF. Comrade Mugabe told the House of Assembly yesterday that through its actions, the most recent of which was the murder of Senator Moven Ndlovu, ZAPU has declared itself hostile to the ruling party. He pointed out that ZANU-PF cannot go any further in trying to accomodate ZAPU, which has entered a new marriage with anarchy.

The prime minister assured the House that the government will continue its efforts to find the six abducted tourists (?killed) by ZAPU dissidents on the Victoria Falls road in 1982.

Meanwhile, a ZAPU dissident, Gilbert (Sithela) Gnwenya, charged with the kidnapping of the six tourists, told the high court yesterday that they are in his hands and are still alive. Ngwenya claims that the six had been in the hands of (?Soviet) people in Zambia and that they will not be released until ZAPU political demands have been met. Ngwenya is being charged with the kidnapping of the tourists together with another ZAPU dissident, Austin (Mpofu), who was sentenced to death last week for killing six people in Matabeleland.

Violence Flares up Between ZANU-PF, ZAPU

MB221848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1713 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Harare, Nov 22, SAPA — Violence flared yesterday between supporters of the ruling ZANU-PF party and the opposition ZAPU party in Gwanda, 100 km south of Bulawayo. The ZAPU offices in Gwanda was set alight but not badly damaged, and the Jahunda township home of a ZAPU supporter was gutted by fire, the national news agency ZIANA said.

There were no reports of injuries or arrests and a ZANU (PF) spokesman said calm had been restored, ZIANA said. The spokesman blamed the violence on ZAPU supporters, who had "hurled insults" at supporters of the ruling party.

In the House of Assembly, Mr Sidney Malunga, the chief ZAPU parliamentary spokesman, blamed ZANU-PF for the clashes. The party was trying to coerce ZAPU members to support it, he said. He also accused the ZANU-PF provincial leadership of inciting the violence.

Beitbridge, where two people died and 184 were injured in rioting after the assassination two weeks ago of a ZANU-PF senator, Mr Moven Ndlovu, was at a "virtual standstill," Mr Malunga said. Schools were closed and essential services had been seriously affected. Civil servants who fled the town were warned by ZANU-PF officals they would not be allowed to return if they did not go back to work, he said.

Abductors of Six Tourists Sentenced to Death

MB221820 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Two ZAPU dissidents who, together with other dissidents, kidnapped six foreign tourists from the Victoria Falls-Bulawayo road in July 1982, were today sentenced to death by the High Court in Harare. The judge president, Mr Justice (Mpandura), convicted Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya and Austin Mpofu of contravening a section of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which relates to acts of terrorism or sabotage.

Ngwenya and Mpofu admitted that they were in a gang of dissidents who kidnapped the tourists. In his judgement, Mr Justice (Mpandura) said it was clear from the evidence that the two accused and their colleagues kidnapped tourists in order to set or encourage the achievement by violence or enforcement of political aims in Zimbabwe. The court was satisfied that these two and other members of the gang had obstructed or endangered the free movement on the Victoria Falls-Bulawayo road and had thus committed an act of terrorism.

To further their decision, Gilbert Ngwenya and other dissidents had kidnapped innocent young men who were touring this country and had nothing to do with the political situation in Zimbabwe. The kidnapped victims were: [words indistinct].

Minister Urges 2 MP's To Resign, Condemns Alliance

MB221220 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of state responsible for the public service, Mr Chris Andersen, has called on two Conservative Alliance MP's, Mr (Dez Chalmers) and Mr P.K. (van der Baez), to resign from the House of Assembly. Mr Andersen, who is also the spokesman for the independent group of white MP's, says the white community cannot continue to be represented by people who have emigrated from the country. He said he has evidence that Mr (Chalmers), now living in Wales, does not intend to return to Zimbabwe. Mr Andersen said it was unfair for whites in Zimbabwe to be represented by people who spend most of their time outside the country.

Turning to the alliance of minority parties in Zimbabwe, Mr Andersen said his group of MP's condemn such an alliance and feel it will not work. The alliance is supposed to bring together ZAPU and other minority parties to fight ZANU-PF on a united front. Mr Andersen said his group will support a number of candidates from all sectors of the white community to fight the Conservative Alliance, which is led by Ian Smith in the forthcoming general elections. He forecast that his group will defeat the Conservative Alliance in the elections.